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# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2255

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11 June 1980

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KAMANGA CALLS FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE OF MANDELA

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 May 80 p 1

[Text]

**CHAIRMAN** of the Political and Legal Sub-Committee of the Central Committee **Mr Reuben Kamanga** yesterday called for the immediate release of imprisoned South African nationalist leader Nelson Mandela.

He said Mr Mandela was the man of the moment in southern Africa and should be released forthwith to lead his people and others to peace and progress.

He condemned the South African bantustan policy, calling it a sinister political device meant to maroon the black people of southern Africa culturally, politically, economically and militarily.

He described the bantustans as immoral, inhuman, criminal and an insult to humanity.

Mr Kamanga warned the reactionary forces of South Africa to remove their political blinkers, and recognise Mr Sam Nujoma of SWAPO and Mandela.

Mr Kamanga paid tribute to the OAU and the Frontline states for the work done in liberating all but two of the remaining countries in southern Africa.

Zambia, he said, would not leave the people of Namibia and South Africa in the lurch.

**Continue**

"We shall continue to work and fight for their liberation. Our objective in southern Africa stems from our commitment to human equality, and what we are for is the right of self-determination for the people in these territories," he said.

Since the birth of the first independent African state, colonial empires had been crumbling one after another.

Launching a week of solidarity with the people of southern Africa, in Lusaka yesterday, Mr Kamanga warned the racists that the mood in the region was feverish and near danger point.

He called on the "contact group" of five Western nations — the United States, Canada, West Germany, France and Britain, to make it clear to the racists, that no

amount of chicanery or intimidation, would deceive or deter the people from gaining their birthrights of freedom and independence.

Secretary general of the African National Congress of South Africa, Mr Alfred Nzo said he was there to tell the people of Zambia that although the road ahead might look short, it was riddled with difficulties which needed to be overcome.

He paid tribute to Zambia and other progressive nations and the OAU for the assistance they had rendered to the struggle.

## INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

### ZIMBABWE TO CRACK DOWN ON ANTI-FRELIMO GANGS

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 25 May 80 p 1

[Text] Zimbabwe is to mount operations to crush anti-Frelimo gangs using its territory as a sanctuary from the Mozambican forces.

Mr Mugabe said yesterday the "counter-revolutionary" forces were "an illegal element on our soil and we are duty-bound to get rid of them".

The Prime Minister told the Press conference the presence of the dissidents, known as the Andrea Group, was touched on in the talks on Friday between himself and President Samora Machel of Mozambique.

Mr Mugabe said they would be cleared from Zimbabwe and the Mozambicans would ensure they were accounted for on their side of the border.

"Clearing them does not mean just whistling and getting them away. We can whistle in a much more thunderous and dangerous manner".

He said the action would move criminals from Zimbabwe and remove danger from Mozambique. "This is a mutual relationship. We share the need for peace on our borders".

Mr Mugabe hinted South Africa may be supplying the Andrea, or Mozambique National Resistance Group. "They are still receiving supplies. We are not giving them those supplies and one wonders who is flying supplies to them".

The Prime Minister said it was known that counter-revolutionary forces based near Bindura, who were operating against Mozambique and Zambia, and some elements from this country, went to South Africa after the election.

Mr Mugabe said he had raised the matter with the South African representative in Salisbury.

The Prime Minister also said he had called on the Army commanders to speed up the amalgamation of ZIPRA, ZANLA and the security forces. He hoped for [word illegible] integration by the end of the year.



ZAMBIA, ZAIRE TO MEET TO DISCUSS MULIRO OWNERSHIP

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 May 80 p 1

[Text]

A ONE-WEEK Zambia/Zaire Joint Permanent Commission meeting opens in Lubumbashi next Wednesday to discuss the ownership of the tiny Muliro village between Lakes Mweru and Tanganika.

According to a Ministry of Foreign Affairs statement issued in Lusaka this week preparatory talks will be held from May 21 to 24 to pave the way for a ministerial meeting starting on May 26 to 27.

The meeting would seek to find a solution to the long-standing boundary problem between the two countries on Lakes Mweru and Tanganika after studying a report compiled by experts from Zambia and Zaire which recently visited the disputed areas.

The Muliro dispute was first brought into public view during a commission meeting held in Lubumbashi in June, 1974 when Zaire claimed that the village was on her side.

The Zambian delegation, led by former Copperbelt Minister and now Zambia's High Commissioner to India, Mr Axon Chalikulima, refused to discuss the subject on grounds that it was beyond the competence of the commission.

In September, the case was handed over to the ministries of foreign affairs of both countries to find an acceptable solution to the dispute.

A Foreign Affairs spokesman said in his statement that the meeting would discuss the security and immigration problems between the two countries, including the question of restitution for goods and property confiscated in the two countries.

The two sides will also consider the construction of a bridge across Chembe river, the tarring and maintenance of the Pedicle road and the construction of an oil pipeline between Ndola and Lubumbashi.

## INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

### GABON-SAO TOME, PRINCIPE MEETING ON COOPERATION

Libreville L'UNION in French 11 Apr 80 pp 1, 4

[Text] The second session of the Gabon-Sao Tome and Principe Grand Commission for Cooperation was held on the island from Monday 7 to Wednesday 9 April 1980 under the chairmanship of Minister Maria de Amorim and Secretary of State Jean-Baptiste Ngomo Obiang.

The minutes of the meeting published at the end of the session bring several positive elements into these relations which have not always been at their best. The question was to reexamine the agreements signed in November 1975 when President Pinto da Costa paid his first official visit to Libreville, agreements which had been jeopardized by the ups and downs of a shaky cooperation.

On the subject of commerce, the level of exchanges is conditional on the dispatch of a mission of experts from Sao Tome "to get information on the conditions required to become a member of GATT (General Agreement on Trade and Customs Tariffs)." It should be mentioned that Sao Tome gets its regular supplies of food, machinery and technical equipment from the Gabonese market.

On the subject of telecommunications, Sao Tome has said that it wants to reestablish telephone and telex links which had gradually reached a stage where the network had purely and simply broken down. In any case, according to the communique, the Gabonese side took note of this desire.

Negotiations will resume on the matter of flights since the islands only have one weekly flight via Luanda and this increases the feeling of insular isolation.

The questions concerning the demarcation of territorial waters and maritime transportation will not be discussed until the next meeting of the joint commission. Sao Tome is known to be facing serious problems in getting supplies since the old coasting vessel "Elisabete" gave up the ghost.

The question of the territorial waters (or rather, the economic zone) will determine the conditions applicable to fishing which are contained in the project of the EDF [European Development Fund] for the Gulf of Guinea.

On the subject of medical and agricultural cooperation, exchanges of experts and of scientific data are being considered, chiefly in the field of genetic research--this being a reference to the work carried out by the International Center of Franceville.

The Gabonese side also suggested to the other side that they should join the Organization for Coordination in Control of Endemic Diseases in Central Africa (OCEAC).

The Sao Tome delegation said that they wanted to "step up their cooperation as regards forestry, cocoa and agricultural research" in a general way.

Finally, on the subject of the terminal control area (in English TMA), the Libreville area (which also includes Port Gentil and Lambarene) would be extended towards Sao Tome, thus providing a better aerial umbrella after "a NOTAM (notice to airmen) of international class is circulated."

In short, and according to Secretary of State Jean Baptiste Ngomo Obiang, a constructive spirit prevailed during the session. Now one must put into effect the documents which were initialed by the plenipotentiaries.

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## INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

### RWANDAN DELEGATION VISITS DJIBOUTI

Djibouti LE REVEIL DE DJIBOUTI in French 3 Apr 80 p 3

[Unattributed article: "Rwandan Delegation in Djibouti to Concretize Bilateral Cooperation"]

[Excerpt] A five-member Rwandan delegation, led by Minister of Posts and Telecommunications Gatabazi, arrived in Djibouti on Sunday morning for a mission whose objective is to establish with our country bilateral agreements on trade, transportation, and tourism. After several working sessions on Monday and Tuesday, a plenary session was also on the agenda for yesterday, Wednesday, during which draft agreements were in principle to be signed. A press conference was also planned at the conclusion of the signing ceremony, to which we will refer again next week because of the technical pressures of publication.

On Sunday morning, the Rwandan delegation--which includes, besides Minister Gatabazi, the director of foreign trade, Maraban Gali; the director general of transportation, Mr Senyani; the director of civil aviation, Mr Nzirumpatse; and the head of the horticultural division, Mr Kagina--was greeted at Ambouli international airport by Minister of Trade, Transportation and Tourism Aden Robleh Awaleh.

The next day, Monday, a plenary opening session brought together the Rwandan notables and the principal Djibouti trade, transportation, and tourism officials.

The following organizations and services were thus represented on the Djibouti side: foreign trade, excise revenue, the airport, planning, the International Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the Office for the Development of Tourism, civil aviation and meteorology, and lastly, ONAC [expansion unknown].

#### Search for Equal Reciprocal Advantages

Before adoption of the agenda and organization of proceedings, Minister Aden Robleh Awaleh gave a welcoming address recalling the visit of a Djibouti delegation to Rwanda in August last year.

"What is to be done today," stated the minister, "is to finalize and initial the draft agreements concretizing our cooperation in trade and transportation, and to continue our exchanges of information on tourism.

"As I explained to you in Kigali," he continued, "our country has opted for a liberal economic system open to the broadest inter-African cooperation.

"Our service economy and the country's geographic situation very naturally incline us to favor relations with enclaved countries like your own.

"Our two countries are unfortunately included in the number of those least privileged. But that is an additional reason for uniting our interests and our endeavors to speed up the process of our development.

"Our exchanges may be quite limited at first, but we are firmly resolved to succeed in finding the means of increasing them quickly. Our objective must therefore be to seek equal reciprocal advantages.

"Our sea port and airport infrastructure development projects are proof of our intention of making practical, safe, and competitive facilities available to enclaved countries. The forthcoming automation of our telephone communication systems will permit rapid use of the complex and constant control of merchandise movements.

"Good things sometimes happen by chance, since upon your arrival you were able to see the first important element of our commercial air fleet, of which we had taken delivery the previous day."

#### Decisive Stage

"It is appropriate for our new states to consider all means of communication and exchange as priorities, for understanding and information are essential factors in development.

"In addition, we must be aware that all bilateral cooperation constitutes a valuable contribution to the rise of our African continent.

"That is why, Mr Minister, I am particularly glad that you, who are in charge of communications in your own country, have come to see for yourself what the facilities now offered you are like, and those that will be available to you very soon."

In conclusion, the minister expressed the hope that this second meeting will mark "A decisive stage in concretizing cooperation between us."

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CONTROVERSY OVER DIEGO-GARCIA OUTLINED

Paris LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE in French May 80 p 18

[Article by Charles Zorgbibe in the column "University Research": "The 'Diego-Garcia Affair'"]

[Text] The last "confetti of the British Empire": by the Order in Council of 8 November 1965, the London Government created the British Indian Ocean Territory composed of the administrative dependencies of Mauritius (the Chagos coral archipelago, including the Diego Garcia atoll, south of the Maldives and 2,000 km northeast of Mauritius) and of the Seychelles (the islands of Aldabra, Desroches and Farquhar, scattered in the western part of the Indian Ocean). Until 1976, the territory was administered by the English governor of the Seychelles in the capacity of commissioner. Since the retrocession of Aldabra, Desroches and Farquhar to the Seychelles on 28 June 1976, its independence day, the territory is limited to the Chagos archipelago, and its administration is the responsibility of a commissioner residing in London, represented on the spot by a liaison officer of the Royal Navy.

The creation of a new British colony in 1965, when the presence of Great Britain in the Indian Ocean was only on the wane, had intrigued observers. For London, it was a question of protecting, from sparsely inhabited islets, the traditional maritime routes, which had become "hydrocarbon superhighways," in an ocean that was no longer the West's private hunting ground, in the face of a growing Soviet naval presence that enabled the leaders in Moscow to support their political actions in the region, but also, in case of crisis, to threaten the West with a break in the flow of its sea transport. Before long, several Anglo-American agreements would be specifying the territory's vocation, that of pivot for the American plan of action in the Indian Ocean, starting from the Diego Garcia atoll, designed as a stationary aircraft carrier, a submarine refueling base, a transoceanic listening and communications center.

The establishment and then the reinforcement of the Western military presence have provoked sharp reactions among the riparian states, particularly in the southwest part of the Indian Ocean. The conditions of "sale" of the



Chagos archipelago to the British, the methods of "deportation" of its inhabitants, the strategic utilization of the territory: such are the three aspects of the "Diego-Garcia affair" as presented, with very great clarity, thanks to a most complete documentation, by Andre Orailson, assistant lecturer in public law at the French Indian Ocean university.\*

The first controversy born of the creation of the territory: the separation of the Chagos and Mauritius is a serious "apple of discord" between the coalition in power at Port Louis and the Mauritian Militant Movement opposition, all the more since the prime minister who negotiated the "sale" still presides over the destinies of Mauritius: Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam. But was there really a "sale"? No, according to the London Government: the archipelago already belonged to Great Britain as an overseas territory; the 3 million pounds sterling paid in 1965 were merely a compensation intended for the financing of certain development projects. Yes, according to the Labor Party in power at Port Louis: there had probably been hard bargaining, indeed "blackmail for independence," at the Lancaster House constitutional conference.

The version of the Socialist-Democrat Party semiopponents is different still: hostile to independence, they called for a referendum--which was feared by the Labor Party leaders. The latter would have traded with the British for the "excision" of the Chagos against the renunciation of the referendum. Today, the Mauritian leaders speak of "misunderstanding."

The second controversy deals with the fate of the Chagos population. The British Indian Ocean Territory no longer has an indigenous population: from 1965 to 1972, the 1,200 "islanders"--who inhabited Diego Garcia, Peros Banhos and Salomon--were evacuated, against their will, to Mauritius. Starting in 1975, with the open debates in the American Congress on the Pentagon's entry into the Indian Ocean, the international press has been stirred up by "the great misery of those deported from Diego Garcia";\*\* the WASHINGTON POST denounced the "shameful manner" in which the islanders had been treated\*\*\*--they were encouraged to leave by a reduction, then a stoppage, pure and simple, of supplies. A difficult exile in a poor and overpopulated country. A precarious rehousing in the Port Louis shanty-towns. Difficulties of integration into Mauritian society, to a very great extent Indian, of "islanders" who were the descendants of African slaves. But the problem was further aggravated by a domestic Mauritian scandal: the 650,000-pound-sterling indemnity which Great Britain paid in 1972 to facilitate the new settlement of the Chagos inhabitants was "retained" by the Port Louis government, whose minister of finance maintained, not without cynicism, that "it would be stupid to distribute this money

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\* "Les Avatars du British Indian Ocean Territory," duplicated report, Saint-Denis-de-la-Reunion, 1980.

\*\* LE MONDE, 26 September 1975.

\*\*\* WASHINGTON POST, 9 September 1975.

suddenly to simple people...who would not know how to spend it." Following the publication in London, in September 1976, of the Russel Prosser report, which denounced the Mauritian government's attitude and stressed that since the payment of the indemnity by London, the cost of building a house in Mauritius had increased 500 percent, some islanders--but not all--received a compensation of 7,500 rupees, a particularly ridiculous sum.

Lastly, the third aspect of the "affair": the strategic leasing of Diego Garcia, through an Anglo-American exchange of letters on 30 December 1966, is of interest to all the riparian states. India's opposition, expressed as early as 18 November 1965 by Mr Dinesh Singh, vice minister of foreign affairs, before the Upper House at New Delhi, was confirmed at each stage of the fitting out of the Diego Garcia base, and on 7 February 1974 by Mrs Indira Gandhi. Sri Lanka's determination was manifested in the non-aligned conferences--particularly at Colombo in 1976--and in the United Nations General Assembly. The "progressive parties and organizations of the islands in the southwest of the Indian Ocean"--the Seychelles People's United Party, in power in the Seychelles since the coup d'etat of France Albert Rene, the Mauritian Militant Movement and the Reunion Communist Party--are leading a joint campaign for the breaking up of the British territory and the neutralization of the Chagos.

But the voices in favor of the "Indian Ocean, zone of peace" cannot carry far in the face of the hard realities of strategic balances. The Moscow government obtained "anchorage facilities" for its warships at Berbera (Somalia) until 1977, at Aden (South Yemen), at Umm Qasr (Iraq), at Chittagong (Bangladesh). By its geographic position and its sophisticated equipment, the Diego Garcia atoll makes it possible for the United States to keep watch over the entire region. At Vienna, on 18 June 1979, at the time of the signing of the SALT II agreements, Messrs Carter and Brezhnev had promised to revive the discussions on the limitation of armaments in the Indian Ocean. A promise swallowed up with the SALT II agreements?

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## INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

### BRIEFS

**ZIMBABWE-ETHIOPIA AIR LINK**--A bi-lateral agreement has been signed between the Governments of Zimbabwe and Ethiopia which opens the way for twice-weekly flights between Salisbury and Addis Ababa. A three-man delegation from Ethiopian Airlines has been in Salisbury for a week setting up the first direct air service between the two countries. Ethiopian Airlines and Air Zimbabwe will pool their resources in supplying equipment, travel promotion and market development. A spokesman for Air Zimbabwe said there were no immediate plans to provide a reciprocal service. The twice-weekly flights are expected to be operated by Boeing 720B aircraft. No date has been fixed for the inaugural flight. The Ethiopian delegation includes Mr Bitew Anberber, leader of the group, and Mr Tilahun Bayene. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 May 80 p 7]

**ZIMBABWE'S SA POLICY**--The Government has not yet decided future policy towards South Africa, the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr Simon Mzenda, said yesterday. Mr Mzenda declined to comment on a suggestion this week by the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, that diplomatic relations between the two countries need not be along conventional lines. The statement by Mr Botha would have to be put before the Government before a response could be made, said Mr Mzenda. He said it was not only on South Africa that the Government had not yet formulated a policy. He was being briefed by his officials on the number of the low-key diplomatic missions maintained abroad by previous governments. However, the Government has already said it will maintain trade ties with South Africa although it is opposed to apartheid. The South African diplomatic mission in Salisbury is still operating. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 May 80 p 1]

CSO: 4420

PROGRESS IN WEST GERMAN COOPERATION NOTED

Djibouti LE REVEIL DE DJIBOUTI in French 3 Apr 80 p 3

[Unattributed article: "German-Djibouti Cooperation Has Entered Concretization Phase"]

[Text] West German-Djibouti cooperation entered its concretization phase this week. Indeed, following the agreement signed between the two governments on 22 February 1979, several ceremonies have taken place marking its real send-off, from which the first to benefit are the FNS [National Security Force], the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, and the RTD [Djibouti Radio and Television Organization].

1--FNS: First Equipment Delivery

On the morning of Saturday 29 [March 1980], within the precincts of the FNS barracks, the ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany, Mr Schilling, handed over to the National Security Force a large quantity of equipment, including 10 BMW [Bavarian Motor Works] motorcycles, a Mercedes bus, a bulldozer, a steamroller, a cement-mixer, and a whole consignment of spare parts.

This was the first part of the aid granted by West Germany to the FNS, which will receive equipment on two additional occasions.

Minister of the Interior Idriss Farah Abaneh, who was present at the ceremony, accompanied in particular by the commander of the FNS, made a short speech in which he warmly thanked the Federal Republic of Germany, not only for the aid given Djibouti, but also for the unflagging interest that country displays toward ours.

For his part, the German ambassador stressed the speed with which cooperative activities have developed between the two nations. Regarding the equipment delivered to the FNS, Mr Schilling stated that he was convinced it would greatly ease the latter's day to day tasks.

## 2--Agriculture: Four Fully Equipped Trucks

During the evening of the same day, a similar ceremony took place at the Ministry of Agriculture, to which the German ambassador delivered four trucks (a mobile workshop, a tanker truck, a breakdown truck, and a flatbed truck, very effective for gaining access to rough roads).

On this occasion, Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development Mahmoud del Wais stated that the meeting "betokened the bonds of friendship uniting our two countries," and that the equipment delivered would greatly facilitate the extensive work that is now about to begin "in the zones of major importance for the Republic of Djibouti's agricultural development."

This work will include geophysical studies, exploratory drilling, a special hydrochemical study which will be done in laboratories in the FRG, and hydrogeological and hydraulic studies.

After the German ambassador had expressed the hope that this gesture would permit further consolidation of German-Djibouti relations, the ceremony concluded with a great feast.

## 3--RTD: 50 million Djibouti Francs in Aid

Finally, on Monday 31, an arrangement concerning the "Radio and Television Broadcasting Station Equipment" project was signed by Minister Mohamed Djama Elabe, interim minister of foreign affairs, on behalf of the Djibouti government, and by Mr Schilling, representing the West German government.

This arrangement concerns the supplying of various pieces of equipment, worth approximately 50 million Djibouti francs, intended for the RTD.

12149

CSO: 4400

## DJIBOUTI

### BRIEFS

**FRENCH-DJIBOUTI MANEUVERS HELD--**French-Djibouti joint military maneuvers were held all day on Monday in the Ali-Sabieh area. Dubbed AMITIE [friendship] 80, its purpose was to test the operations value of the units and to strengthen cooperation between national armed forces and French armed forces in the field. The maneuvers ended on Tuesday at the end of the morning, and were concluded by a parade under arms and a military march past, which took place at Ali-Sabieh in the afternoon, and at which Hassan Gouled Aptidon, the president of the republic, was present in person. [Text] [Djibouti LE REVEIL DE DJIBOUTI in French 3 Apr 80 p 1] 12149

CSO: 4400



U.S. SHOULD PROVIDE ANSWERS BEFORE REQUESTING POLITICAL COOPERATION

Libreville L'UNION in French 12-13 Apr 80 p 5

[Article by Mengue-Ba-Nna: "Let Us Be Cynical"]

[Text] Politics calls for it, forces us into it, and current developments confirm it. Mr Carter, who commands the most powerful army in the world, invites his allies to support his efforts, his sanctions against Iran who is holding 50 American hostages. Why not? We could agree, since Iran has violated some inviolable rules of international law. The same Jimmy Carter is also asking us not to attend the Olympic Games in Moscow. Why not, since the Soviet Union did not respect the independence and territorial integrity of a country which, besides, had declared that it was nonaligned?

But how can we fail to ask the American chief executive a few questions since he is urging us to follow him? We are not inquisitive people, but from the heights of his unlimited military and economic might he is forcing us to follow him. In the process we could lose our identity, our sense of objectivity, our life. Before entering into this double battle we must know where we are going and why.

We want to know why Mr Carter, a politician of long standing, did not mobilize America, with Cassius Clay in the lead, to support Africa in Montreal, when this continent was fighting for human dignity in the struggle for the dignity and freedom of blacks in Southern Africa. If Afghanistan is so important for the survival of the United States, why did Mr Carter not send his powerful armada against the Red Army troops? And why wait for the electoral period before telling us about a country which every strategist in the world had long considered as an ally of Moscow? Finally, Mr Carter--since you are always in direct communication with God the Father for the protection of human rights--why did you not condemn the interventions in Angola, Ethiopia, Chad, Mauritania, Zaire and Central Africa? In the same order of ideas, Mr President, we have searched all our documentation for a statement from you condemning the foreign American intervention in Vietnam where more than 50 [as published] Americans died for no good reason.

As regards Iran, we stand behind you, as we have stated. But before we adopt the sanctions which you advocate, could you let us have a look at the available bulky files dealing with the many crimes committed by the former Shah's SAVAK? We would be tempted to believe the Islamic students who claim that they hold irrefutable evidence showing the complicity of your beautiful and Christian country in the assassination of thousands of Iranians. Finally and so as not to be too long-winded, it seems that there are grounds to suspect that Iran was plundered, as it usually happens in the Third World, by the multinationals of your great country. Could you be holding any documents proving that your compatriots were not investing in Iran for philanthropic reasons?

Relying on your understanding to supply us with that evidence, you can depend on us to follow you.

8796

CSO: 4400

## DELEGATION TO ROMANIA FOR COOPERATION TALKS

Libreville L'UNION in French 9 Apr 80 p 4

[Text] An important Gabonese delegation headed by our minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Martin Bongo, has been in Romania since last week taking part in the work of the fourth session of the Joint Gabonese-Romanian Grand Commission.

In addition to the minister, our country's delegation mainly consists of Mamadou Diop, secretary of state to the Ministry of Economy and Finances; Jean-Felix Adande, diplomatic counselor; Sylvestre Ratanga, assistant secretary general to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, and Maurice Yocko, Gabon's ambassador in Bucharest.

The Romanian delegation is headed by Vasile Bulucea, minister of transport and telecommunications.

On 7 April 1980, talks were held in Bucharest between Stefan Andrei and Martin Bongo, ministers of foreign affairs of Romania and Gabon respectively. Also present at the talks were Gheorghe Dolgu, Romania's deputy minister of foreign affairs and Porfir Negrea, Romanian ambassador to Gabon.

The fourth session of the Grand Commission follows one recently held in Libreville. It should be recalled that initial talks between the two delegations started on 7 April.

At the onset, the two ministers noted with great satisfaction the continuous development of cooperation which has been greatly stimulated by the talks and agreements that took place in 1979 in Libreville between President Nicolae Ceaucescu and President Omar Bongo.

Romanian and Gabonese experts will also review the current level of economic relations, the possibilities of developing and diversifying economic, technical and scientific cooperation and commercial exchanges, as well as the possibilities of implementing the agreements concluded during the summit meetings and talks.

It should also be recalled that Romania wishes to take active part in the construction of the Trans-Gabonese [railway]. The Booue-Belingha section of this railway, now under study, will be used for the shipping of the Mekambo iron mine output in which the Romanian state is interested.

## GABON

### FOREIGN COMPANIES PARTICIPATE IN OFF-SHORE OIL EXPLORATION

Libreville L'UNION in French 14 Apr 80 pp 1, 4

[Text] Last Friday, Edouard-Alexis Mbouy-Boutzit, minister of state and minister of mines, energy and hydraulic resources, signed, on behalf of the head of state, an agreement on off-shore oil exploration binding our country and six foreign companies interested in oil exploration off the coast of Gabon.

These companies are specifically: Acorn Petroleum, a subsidiary of Nigeria's Lawson group; Neste Oy, Finland's national oil company; OMV, Austria's national oil company; Norcen and Hudbay, the major Canadian companies for natural resources and the Burmah Oil Exploration Ltd company.

This group of companies will undertake an extensive drilling program in an area of more than 6,000 square kms (2,300 square miles) on the basis of a contract of shared production signed in 1978 between the Gabonese government and the Acorn Petroleum company. Chief Lawson, a Nigerian, represented this company at the ceremony.

Within the group, the various shares are divided as follows: 44 percent for Acorn Petroleum Gabon SA; 12 percent for Oil Exploration Ltd (Acorn's technical operator since the beginning of its activities in Gabon) and 11 percent for Hudbay Oil (Canada), Neste Oy (Finland), Norcen Oil and Gas Ltd (Canada) and OMV Aktiengesellschaft (Austria).

It must be noted that with this sharing contract the Gabonese state, the major shareholder, has asked some important companies to assume mining exploitation. These companies will be taking the material and financial risks in all the production activities. It must also be noted that these companies will only be reimbursed if they find deposits.

In this respect, the representative of the Acorn company, whom we met before the agreement was signed, told us that all the conditions required for the success of the operation have been met, in particular the two most important points which are the financing of operations (a very heavy expenditure) and the technical personnel needed.

On behalf of the head of state, H.E. Omar Bongo, the minister of state thanked the representative of the Acorn group, Chief Lawson (a Nigerian citizen), who had succeeded in attracting the interest of several foreign companies in this project. He expressed satisfaction with the fact that it was an African who has "masterfully" conducted this operation since, he added, usually the lead men are Westerners.

The ambassadors of Nigeria and Great Britain and the charge d'affaires of the Canadian embassy in Libreville attended the ceremony.

The event ended with a cocktail offered by the minister of state in honor of the oil companies' representatives. Secretary of State Paulin Obame Nguema also attended the ceremony.

8796

CSO: 4400

## IVORY COAST

### OAU ECONOMIC SUMMIT HARMONY HAILED

Abidjan FRATERNITE-MATIN in French 6 May 80 p 1

[Editorial by Auguste Miremont: "Lagos: Fine Harmony"]

[Text] It has been stated and restated: the OAU economic summit in Lagos was a historic event for Africa. For two reasons:

--This was the first time in fact that our chiefs of state consulted one another about the economic problems of our continent.

--Next, this convergence of views was observed throughout the working sessions on 28 and 29 April 1980 in the Nigerian capital.

There was no discordant note; no speech with "revolutionary" tones disturbed the simultaneously relaxed and thoughtful atmosphere of this meeting which was from every standpoint fruitful for Africa.

There was precision in the work of the ministers and experts, frankness, at times brutal frankness, in the presidential analyses, and honesty by all parties in the acknowledgement of our weaknesses and our failings and the demand for greater cooperation between our states. These were the principal characteristics we noted at this 16th chiefs of state conference organized by the OAU.

Of course, the theme of the general debate promoted moderation in tone, realism and lucidity. For "Africa is dying" as it was put by the secretary-general of the organization, Edem Kodjo.

It is true that if we take a look at the present figures and those offered by the future, the truly dramatic situation of our continent demands seriousness in the search for solutions accompanied by concrete actions to correct it.

Let us consider the fact that during the last 10 years the foreign debt of Third World countries rose from \$70 to \$300 billion; that annual aid from the industrialized nations is only \$20 billion whereas they need



\$450 billion every year for their armament; that the population growth rate in Africa (3 percent) is higher than the rate of increase in food production (2 percent); that our grain imports, which were 11 million tons in 1978, will be 15 million tons in 1985.

And studies on prospects for the future of our continent in the year 2000 are rather pessimistic: the impoverishment of Africa will be irreversible because of the severe protectionism practiced by the wealthy countries with respect to our manufactured products, the pitiless speculation to which our agricultural productions are subjected by law and world inflation, which is difficult to curb and which is weakening our already shaky economies.

With 400 million inhabitants today, in 2000 Africa will have 827 million, including 200 million youths for whom we must provide education, [health] care, housing and food. How will we be able to do these things if today we are importing to feed ourselves in spite of immense arable lands, whereas the advance of the desert is inexorable; and we have been told that only 9 or 10 countries (out of 50!) on our continent will be viable?

Therefore, everything came together to make of this first OAU economic summit a meeting of reflection on the problems of Africa and of an approach to pragmatic solutions.

We were not disappointed. The chiefs of state and the delegations, faced by the complexity of the problems, opted for discretion: they decided to proceed step by step, through regional groupings to be created or strengthened if they were already in existence, to induce us to live together, to learn to cooperate in a sincere manner and to make sacrifices in the general interest; in a word, to each us, as it was so aptly put by President Sekou Toure, that in spite of our diversity in the political sector, the African identity is not a figment of the imagination.

Quite obviously, it will not be tomorrow that we find ourselves once again on a wealthy continent, rich in schools, dispensaries, essential goods and abundant foodstuffs thanks to the happy conclusions reached at the first economic summit in Lagos.

There are problems remaining. Not only are there smouldering conflicts and a state of suspicion between neighbors at present, a situation which could dissuade UNTEL [expansion unknown] from participating in an economic group with a like organization, but national egotisms persist. The council of ministers, which debated at length on a common energy policy for Africa, had to endure the backlash: the refusal by the producers of black gold to grant preferential prices to the poorest of our countries on the pretext of the existence of the aid fund in OPEC and categorical opposition to the proposition of purchases by barter or in local exchange.

However, the recognition that ideological quarrels, infantile sensitivities, and degrading egotisms should be surmounted was observable in all participants. All of them, in fact, stressed the complementariness of our states,

the need for seriousness in our commitments, the necessity for real cooperation and greater solidarity among African countries in order to establish internal peace and stability and to bring well-being to the peoples concerned.

The paperwork remains to be done. And it is this which will give the African peoples assurance of the existence of an "inflexible and persevering will" (Senghor) in their leaders to build the Africa of tomorrow, to assist in the emergence of the "new African of union, work and methodical effort."

The "Lagos summit" lifted the hopes of many. Of course, the road is filled with pitfalls. However, that does not relieve our leaders of the responsibility of not betraying the confidence of their peoples who have had enough of wooly-minded resolutions and now desire concrete actions so as to assure them of bread, health and peace.

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CSO: 4400

**PLOTS AGAINST HOUPHOUET CONFIRMED**

London WEST AFRICA in English 19 May 80 p 869

[Text]

IT WAS CONFIRMED privately at the summit that a plan to assassinate President Houphouet-Boigny was unearthed shortly before the Pope's arrival on May 10 at Abidjan. In fact there are two separate incidents, though the details of the first remain somewhat confused. Two weeks ago an anonymous letter written by a number of junior officers, said to have been based at Bouake, was written to ambassadors and senior Ivorian ministers. Associated Press quoted one part of the letter: "Each time that citizens call for their rights they are accused of being revolutionaries. If nothing is done, we soldiers will launch attacks against government leaders because they are dishonest and because a draconian solution is necessary." The authenticity of the letter has not been confirmed, largely because the Ivorian government refuses to make any comment at all on the matter. However arrests have taken place at Bouake.

The second report concerns an attempt to assassinate President Houphouet-Boigny.

The plot, as it was reported in *La Libération*, was foiled and a certain Lieutenant Oulai was arrested.

There were two alternative plans: the first to kill the Ivorian President as he was being driven with the Pope from Abidjan airport. This would be the signal for the takeover of a number of strategic points in the capital. The plotters, it is alleged, included other junior army officers and civilians said to be close to the Presidency. The alternative plan was to assassinate the President as he laid the foundation stone to the cathedral in Abidjan in the presence of the Pope and of the world's press. It appears that the Presidential security forces were tipped off and a number of arrests ensued. Investigations are continuing.

The overall effect has been to frighten authorities in Abidjan and also the Quai d'Orsay in Paris. The latter's representatives at Nice confirmed, in private, that there had been such a plan. Meanwhile, it has been noted that a number of planned political meetings in Abidjan last weekend were postponed for "political reasons".

CSO: 4420

PROVISIONAL 1978 GNP GROWTH FIGURES GIVEN

Abidjan FRATERNITE-MATIN in French 8 May 80 p 16

[Text] Provisional figures for the 1978 GNP have been prepared using the new national accountancy system. In general, the results are quite close to reality but must, nonetheless, be approached with caution. The chapter published here relates to the overall growth in 1978. Growth was moderate; however, we witnessed a deterioration in the terms of exchange. The construction and public works sector continued to experience the greatest increases within the framework of the growth in the GNP. Family savings increased sharply. All public and private administrations have need of financing.

After 2 years during which the growth in value of the GNP had been quite sizable, owing principally to the rise in world prices of the major exported agricultural products, the year 1978 was marked by a return to a more moderate increase in value. The GNP totaled 1,740.6 billion CFA [African Financial Community] francs; i.e., an increase of 13.1 percent compared to 1977.

However, the increase in volume continued to be sustained, reaching a figure of 10.6 percent. What is more, the rate was even a bit higher for the market [marchand] GNP. This was due principally to continuation of the increase in the gross formation of fixed capital (FBCF), particularly in the public sector, and maintenance of the rate of development of household consumption.

Exports experienced an increase in volume, while growth in the volume of imports remained moderate. However, there was a deterioration in the terms of exchange; and the price of exports even experienced a drop of 10.1 percent. The commercial balance had a sharp decrease (37.5 billion in 1978 compared to 141.7 billion in 1977), and the balance of goods and services showed a deficit of nearly 12 billion (instead of a surplus of 96.9 billion in 1977).

All sectors participated in the growth of the GNP. The decrease observed in the area of the service and commercial categories was due to the decrease in the commercial margins for exports of coffee and cacao.

That year again the sector which experienced the greatest increase was construction and public works, which continued to be affected by the rise in public investments.

In the manufacturing industries sector, almost all categories were characterized by sizable rise in gross added value. This was particularly true of the agricultural and food industries. The weakest growth rate was in the chemical industries; however, this relates solely to the category of petroleum products and derivatives: the production of which in 1978 barely exceeded the 1977 level.

#### Revenues and Expenditures

Resident household consumption increased 14.9 percent in 1978. Available revenue increased 17.60 percent compared to 1977; gross savings increased significantly at a rate of 88.7 percent. In 1978, current revenues of public administrations increased very little compared to the previous year (+2.4 percent) principally because of the negative evolution of fiscal receipts which increased 21 percent and drawings against stabilization and adjustment [perequation] funds which decreased by 25 percent.

On the other hand, expenditures rose 42 percent increasing from 488.152 billion in 1977 to 693.97 billion in 1978. This increase was due principally to the rise in expenditures for intermediary consumption (+48 percent), payments (+23 percent) and the FBCF (+43 percent). The result was that the public administrations which in 1977 had a financing capacity of nearly 170 billion in 1978 had a need for financing of about 20 billion.

Revenues of private administrations continued to increase at the same rate as in 1977 (+14 percent) while their expenditures rose slightly higher (+23 percent compared to +21 percent).

The result was that the private administrations in 1978 had a need for financing of a little over 1 billion francs.

#### Gross National Savings

National savings decreased slightly in 1978 compared to 1977, dropping from 390 billion to 366 billion CFA francs; i.e., a 6.2 percent decrease. This drop was attributable principally to the public administrations whose savings dropped from 387 billion in 1977 to 248 billion in 1978 but still maintained a level higher than that of prior years. On the other hand, savings by companies and quasi-companies rose considerably in comparison to 1977 in which year it is true that a very low level was attained. As regards the FBCF, once again it experienced a very sizable increase due to public, state and state company investments. The overall FBCF increased from 397.6 billion to 530.4 billion; i.e., an increase of 33.4 percent. Because of the decrease in national savings, the nation's need for financing compared to the rest of the world increased considerably from 29 billion in 1977 to 169 billion in 1978.

Source: "Ivorian Economic and Financial Review"

## IVORY COAST

### CHOICE OF NATIONAL LANGUAGE DISCUSSED

Abidjan FRATERNITE-MATIN in French 6 May 80 p 11

[Article by Pascal D. Kokora, director of the Institute of Applied Linguistics, answers reader's questions about a national language which were submitted to the "Question of the Week" column]

[Text] I should like to ask you two questions:

--How is the choice of a national language made in a country which has several ethnic groups?

--Why has not the Ivory Coast after 19 years of independence succeeded in having a national language?

Djedje Youhou Sam Arsene

National Center for Industrial Courses

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Before I make any comment on the two questions posed by Djedje Yohou (as published) Sam Arsene, I am going to propose a reformulation of the questions in order to clarify for myself the problem involved in this dual concern of this Question of the Week correspondent.

Djedje would like to know what guidelines and criteria are used in the selection of a national language in a country with multiple ethnic groups on the one hand and what linguistic action is being taken by the Ivory Coast to attain this objective. Since the second question, in my opinion, is more the business of the politologue than the linguist-planner I will not go into this aspect but will make reference in particular to official publications upon which such linguistic activity is or should be based.



## Is There Linguistic Activity Which Will Permit the Selection of a National Language?

In the constitution of the Republic of the Ivory Coast (Law No 60-356 dated 3 November 1960: Title I, Article 1) it is stipulated that "French is the official language." Doubtless this is to be interpreted to mean that French continues to be the medium for all initiatives of a public character in the Ivory Coast; however, the spirit of this constitutional law, in my opinion, makes compatible the coexistence of French declared the "official language" and what we today in the Ivory Coast on the basis of an official publication call "the national languages" (Law No 77-584 dated 8 August 1977, dealing with Educational Reform). This means that linguistic reality in the Ivory Coast should have at least two distinct manifestations pursuant to the official publications which I have just cited, since they create two concepts "the official language" on the one hand and "the national languages" on the other.

To the second of the questions posed by Djedje Yohou, I have this answer. If in the Ivory Coast linguistic activity exists which after 19 years of independence permits the selection of a national language, it has these two official texts as its theoretical basis which have given birth to the above-mentioned concepts.

To end the discussion of this question which I am sending back to the politologue, I think that the double denomination of the Ivorian linguistic reality or even the question of the selection of one or several languages should not disturb us too much. On the other hand, what is a cause for concern is knowing which language(s) can best contribute to the development of the Ivory Coast. That is a very disturbing question which merits serious thought before giving any answer. This will be the subject of my observations on the first question posed by Djedje Yohou.

A large number of language specialists, particularly American sociolinguists such as Joan Rubin and Bjorn H. Jernudd,<sup>2</sup> have demonstrated by their numerous writings that the languages of developing countries which are multiethnic societies can be planned just the way those of Europe were planned. Following the lead of Joshua A. Fishman<sup>3</sup>, I am going to try to show that France was a multiethnic country in which the dialects of northern French, southern French, Catalan and Corsican on the one hand and Breton, Basque, Flemish and Alsatian on the other hand were spoken before the Villiers-Cotterets ordinance in August 1539 by means of which Francois I imposed French, which up to that time was a simple dialect of the Ile de France, in the courts, for the writing of contracts, wills and other public documents.

## What Are the Guidelines for the Selection of a National Language in Countries with a Multiethnic Population?

It should be noted that even at the beginning of the 16th century, at a time when the kingdom of France had only one language, French, Celtic was

still spoken in Brittany, Flemish in the north, Catalan in Roussillon, Provençal in the southeast and Basque between Adour and the Pyrenees.

Joshua A. Fishman feels that an example of linguistic planning within the context of a transformation of a state into a nation is the Academie Francaise which was established in 1635, at a time when the impact of industrialization and urbanization was not so decisive. Fishman's idea is that, although the Academie Francaise was established long after the delimitation of France's geopolitical borders, sociocultural integration was not yet a reality in 1644 or 1660 or even in 1789.

In fact, in 1644 we know that the ladies of Marseilles society could not communicate in French with Mademoiselle de Scudery. In 1660, Racine had to use Spanish and Italian to make himself understood in Uzès. Up to 1789, half the population of southern France did not understand French. Therefore, when the Academie Francaise undertook the codification of French vocabulary, grammar and orthography, it found itself in the same situation as certain African intellectuals who today, at the risk of being taken for "comedians" [rigolos] (with due respect for Mr Cornevin, that great historian who seems to have a short memory), maintain that the planning of our African languages is possible, that the objection of the multiplicity of dialects does not constitute an insurmountable problem.

Joshua A. Fishman tells us that the objective which the Academie Francaise set for itself was not to furnish technical nomenclatures for industrial or commercial purposes. What this institution was seeking above all was to fashion and strengthen the French nationality. In other words, the Academie Francaise was established solely to build the national feeling of the French people.

#### Typology of National Language Policies

Joshua Fishman<sup>5</sup> distinguishes three types of policies of national languages in developing countries seeking a widespread language. The first type is characterized by the absence of an important national tradition. In this sector, national language selection criteria are based on considerations of political integration. A national language is only an operational tool which does not set its sights on the elaboration of ethnical identity; i.e., the constitution of a national cultural personality. Moreover, language specialists think that at this stage the distinction between "official language" and "national language" is insignificant to the extent that the sociocultural authenticity underlying the notion of national language is not brought up here. A widespread language in a permanent way becomes the national symbol.

The second type of policy of national languages is based on the presence of an important national tradition. The motivation for the selection of the national language reposes on considerations of sociocultural integration. Here there is a desire to promote an ideology of authenticity, of

identity and of national feeling. Such an attitude arouses nationalism in citizens. That, for example, is the role that Fishman attributes to the Academie Francaise which, he says, had the sole objective of forging French national feeling through the French language.

The third and last type of policy of national languages is constituted by the existence of several great traditions which militate for different sociopolitical recognitions. In this sector, the criterion of national language selection is defined on the basis of a compromise between political integration and the affirmation of different ethnicities.

Fishman's typology is interesting to the degree that it permits the planning linguist to have classification guidelines to carry out his linguistic planning. In any event, it is on the basis of a format [grille] similar to this one that the Institute of Applied Linguistics of Abidjan is undertaking its linguistic research.

In fact, this Institute whose charter was defined by presidential decree No 66-375 dated 8 September 1966 in terms of coordinating all research in its specialty in the Ivory Coast is attempting to elaborate linguistic planning of the kind which integrates all the sociocultural values of the country. To do this, several promotions have to be identified. A first promotion could be carried out in the sector of most of the Ivorian languages spoken in the Ivory Coast. This would involve the setting up of literacy records and literacy posts for reading, writing and arithmetic in all the languages which are still spoken in the rural areas where they assure communication between rural peasant communities. The teaching materials needed for this initial task will cost very little. The linguistic research which will have been carried out in the sector of these languages can be used again in the sector of preschool education. For we are convinced (and we are not the only ones) that the pedagogical advantages of elementary schooling in the first language of a 5-year old and older child are superior to those of education in a foreign language.

The other experimentation in the promotion of Ivorian languages is one which we would like to have handled through the University where we envisage the possibility of teaching the following four languages: Baoule, Bete, Dioula and Senoufo. These languages represent each of the four linguistic groups which constitute the Ivory Coast. They offer significant demographic considerations. They have a multiethnic character and play a historical and cultural role which justifies their promotion in the sector of regional intercommunication language in the Ivory Coast and eventually in the bordering countries.

## Conclusion

In the foregoing paragraphs, I have attempted, with the help of the works of sociolinguists, to delineate the guidelines for the selection of a national language and the organization of a linguistic policy which takes

into account the selection criteria chosen. I wish simply to conclude my remarks today with this quotation from V.Y. Mudimbe<sup>6</sup> which presents and clarifies my personal position with respect to French conceived as Ivorian reality.

"Paradox: we could say that a happy redefinition of the status and function of French in Africa depends upon the policies of promotion of African languages and that an assumption of our languages as the means of communication and culture supposes an analysis of the future of French in our countries."

#### FOOTNOTES

1. This law stipulates in Title VIII, Article 67, that "the introduction of national languages in official education should be conceived as a factor of national unity and a reassertion of the Ivorian cultural heritage."
2. "Can Language Be Planned?" by Joan Rubin and Bjorn H. Jernudd, editors, 1971, University Press of Hawaii.
3. "The Impact of Nationalism on Language Planning: Some Comparisons between Early Twentieth-Century Europe and more Recent Years in Southeast Asia" by Joshua A. Fishman in "Can Language Be Planned."
4. "Easy French for Everyone: French Grammar" by Maurice Rat, 1965, Garnier Freres.
5. "National Languages and Languages of Wider Communication in Developing Nations" in "Language Use and Social Change," W.H. Whiteley ed., Oxford University Press, 1971.
6. "African Languages and European Languages in Black Africa," in the symposium of the CILF [expansion unknown], Dakar, 24-27 March 1976, quoted by Paul Wald in "Pluralism: Standards, Strategic Situations in Harmattan, 1979.

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CSO: 4400



## IVORY COAST

### NEW OIL FIND REPORTED NEAR ABIDJAN

Abidjan FRATERNITE-MATIN in French 8 May 80 p 17

[Article by Raphael Lapke]

[Text] The news did not have the effect of a bomb as did the announcement of the discovery of our first oil deposit, "Le Belier," in 1978; however, the Ivorians still were elated by the report of a new deposit located offshore 56 kilometers from Abidjan.

This discovery, because of the way things are now going, is a veritable life preserver for our economy. The new well is located about 21 kilometers offshore and 56 kilometers southwest of Abidjan in a section of 366-meter water. During the different tests which preceded the discovery, this well delivered an output ranging from 2,900 to 4,915 barrels of oil<sub>3</sub> per day with an output of associated gas ranging from 35,400 to 59,000 m<sup>3</sup> per day. The new well is located in an area of about 12,000 km<sup>2</sup> and is the subject of a production-sharing contract signed between the Phillips-AGIP [Italian Oil Enterprise]-PETROCI [Ivorian Oil Company]-SIDCO [expansion unknown] and the Republic of the Ivory Coast in January 1965.

The oil comes to the rescue of electric energy at the right time. Therefore, it is quite proper that the accent is now being placed on the development of hydroelectricity.

In this regard, the seminar organized by the Union of African Electricity Producers and Distributors (UPDEA) in our capital ends today. This seminar is dealing with interconnection, a system of energy exchanges between African countries. Thus, over a single transport line linking them together, several countries can obtain their supplies. Also, a country insufficiently supplied with energy can obtain supplies from its neighbor on a permanent basis.

This kind of cooperation between African states whose structures are being studied without a doubt represents a great hope. For, although it is true that Africa is abounds in water sites suitable for dams, there are regions that have water problems. Therefore, between Africans, this cooperation

is to place the accent on economic matters and will strengthen unity. Economic needs often impose good neighbor relations.

The period we are going through is very important for our continent. Africans have finally understood that trade on the scale of the continent is also necessary for the development of their nations. Therefore, they are getting in the habit of meeting to discuss problems of economic cooperation; in a word, they are also seeking as well as can be expected collective solutions to situational difficulties.

However, this tendency to get together does not call into question international; i.e., intercontinental, cooperation. Today in Nairobi, Kenya the council of ministers of the ACP [African, Caribbean and Pacific] countries is meeting to implement Lome II. Several points are on the agenda. Let us mention, among others, the admission of Zimbabwe to the ACP group. This group will then increase from 59 to 60 countries; the consequences for Lome II of the membership of Greece in the EEC; the balance sheet of Lome I and the application of Lome II; and, finally, intra-ACP cooperation which will be the subject of a conference on 7 July 1980 in Kingston, Jamaica. These are points on the agenda of the council of ministers of the group.

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CSO: 4400



## IVORY COAST

### COCOA AGREEMENT WITH BRAZIL SIGNED, COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

Abidjan FRATERNITE-MATIN in French 29 Apr 80 p 3

[Article: "Brazil and Ivory Coast--Loans To Concretize the Yamoussoukro Decisions"]

[Text] Ivory Coast and Brazil are determined to concretize the latest decisions of the Alliance of Cocoa Producing Countries which aim to facilitate the improvement of the world cocoa market.

This decision is mentioned in the final communique in connection with the trip to Ivory Coast from 23 to 25 April 1980 of the Brazilian minister of agriculture, Angelo Amaury Stabile.

Our country's guest who had important talks with the head of state and the Ivorian minister [of agriculture], Denis Bra Kanon, also took an interest in our palm oil agroindustrial units. Indeed, Brazil is very interested in importing our products in this line. The soybean project has also occupied an important place in the talks which the Brazilian Government has held with our authorities. This makes it possible to say that the program which has already gotten started in some regions of our country could make notable progress. As is known, the Brazilians have great experience in soybean cultivation. Too, the initial six farms existing in various regions of the country are managed with the assistance of Brazilians.

In the speech that he made before the signing of the final communique our minister of agriculture expressed gratification at this meeting of the Ivorians with the Brazilians which is slated to enhance cooperation between the two developing countries.

Below is the text of the final communique issued at the conclusion of the various working meetings yesterday.

#### Final Communique [Text]

At the invitation of the Ivorian Government Angelo Amaury Stabile, Brazilian minister of agriculture, paid an official visit to Ivory Coast from 23 to 25 April 1980.

The Brazilian delegation headed by the minister of agriculture, Angulo Amaury Stabile, included the following members: Francisco Thompson Flores Neto, assistant to the Brazilian minister of agriculture; Carlos Luis Coutinho Perez of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Jose Haroldo Castro Vieira, secretary general of CEPLAC [Executive Commission for the Cocoa Production Plan--Brazil]; Carlos Alberto de Andrade Pinto, special assistant of the minister of planning; Mauricio Souza Azeis, Banco do Brasil, S.A. [Bank of Brazil, Inc.]-CACEX [Foreign Trade Department--Brazil]; and Silman Pereira Rodrigues, of the Ministry of Agriculture.

On the Ivorian side Denis Bra Kanon, minister of agriculture, was accompanied by his close aides on the occasion.

The Brazilian minister of agriculture was granted an audience by the Ivorian head of state on 24 April 1980 at his Yamoussoukro residence and was honored as a luncheon guest of the Ivorian president.

During their meeting the Ivorian head of state discussed with the Brazilian minister of agriculture problems of agricultural development and notably those relating to cocoa and soybeans.

The minister of agriculture of the Federative Republic of Brazil noted that he was highly impressed with the great personality of President Felix Houphouet-Boigny and communicated to the Ivorian head of state his country's resolve to assist Ivory Coast as well as all the cocoa-producing countries for their improved marketing of that product.

Angulo Amaury Stabile also held several working meetings with Denis Bra Kanon, Ivorian minister of agriculture, and paid courtesy calls on the following:

Dicoh Garba, minister of animal production;

Theodorecois Koffi Attobra, minister of water and forest resources.

Denis Bra Kanon had the Brazilian minister of agriculture and his delegation visit many agricultural projects and notably the Ehania agroindustrial complex, the Kotobi cocoa industrial processing unit, and others.

The two ministers expressed gratification at the results already obtained by Brazilian-Ivorian agricultural cooperation and noted their desire to increase such cooperation even further.

Similarly, they recognized the need to pool the experiences obtained in each of the two countries and, for the purpose of tightening their bonds of unity, making more regular contacts between the two departments.

There was complete understanding regarding all the projects and this made it possible to draw positive conclusions about the following points:

1. Marketing of cocoa.

The evolution of the international market for this product represents a primary concern for the two countries. And in order to maintain and improve the purchasing power of the producers the following was agreed upon:

- a. To confirm the identity of Brazil's and the Ivory Coast's viewpoints in supporting cocoa prices;
- b. To immediately take to this end a series of common measures;
- c. To activate by appropriate means while waiting for the retrieval of funds from the control reserves of the ICCO (expansion unknown) the establishment of the cocoa price stabilization mechanism among producers.

2. Development of soybean cultivation

In order to activate the continuation of the soybean project the two ministers agreed to take concrete measures relating both to the exchange of technical personnel and the financing of equipment.

3. Palm oil and coconut oil

The two sides agreed to cooperate in both the production of palm oil and coconut oil and the marketing and processing of products derived from the coconut.

4. Cooperation in the production and processing of cocoa

Ivory Coast and Brazil, big cocoa producers, have each acquired know-how and experience which could be the subject of reciprocal exchange.

It is consequently agreed that cooperation will take place between the Ivorian and Brazilian organs involved.

5. Other products

As regards sugar, manioc, fruits, and vegetables the two delegations agreed to cooperate intensively in the fields of research, production, processing, and marketing.

6. Training

Strengthened by the fruitful cooperation experience already under way between the two countries in the field of training, the two ministers agreed on the pursuit and intensification of these exchanges to develop their reciprocal knowledge of the two agricultural sectors and enhance their growth.

Abidjan, 23 April 1980

## MADAGASCAR-USSR RELATIONS REVIEWED

### Madagascar-USSR Friendship Association

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 28 Apr 80 p 3

[Text] On the occasion of the first anniversary of the founding of the Madagascar-USSR Friendship Association, Yuri Romanenko, pilot-cosmonaut of the USSR, hero of the Soviet Union, and president of the Madagascar-Soviet Union Friendship Assn, talked with V. Mikhailov, the correspondent of the APN.

First of all, I would like to congratulate the Malagasy comrade members of the Madagascar-USSR Friendship Assn and all friends of the Soviet Union on a date memorable in the cultural life of our two countries: the anniversary of the founding of this association in the Democratic Republic of Madagascar. I am happy to note that in this past year, relations between the Soviet Union and Madagascar have developed further. And the birth of the Madagascar-USSR Friendship Assn has been further evidence of this fact (as is known, the Soviet Union-Madagascar Friendship Assn was born a little earlier). I would like to note that the essential aim of these associations consists, on the one hand, in acquainting the Soviets with the life and culture of the Malagasy people, and on the other hand, keeping Madagascar's public opinion regularly informed about the Soviet realities.

In 1979, a delegation from the Soviet Union-Madagascar Friendship Assn went to the DRM [Democratic Republic of Madagascar], where a highlight of its visit was to attend the founding ceremony of the Madagascar-USSR Friendship Assn.

### Madagascar Seen from Orbit

Just a year has gone by since then, but I have not forgotten the warm welcome accorded to us, the Soviets, on Malagasy soil. I recall also how I came to know Madagascar during my flight on Salyut-6. During this 3-month trip, I flew over the Great Island a number of times. These impressions are still fresh in my memory. Even seen from space, the island seems enormous, majestic. It is so vast that one thinks one is seeing a new continent. The

island's green and red tones stand out from the Indian Ocean's intense blue background. Seen from space, Madagascar's landscape strongly recalls the foothills of the Caucasus, in the south of the Soviet Union, with their dazzling green vegetation and rivers flowing from their sources in the mountains. During my space mission I did not know, of course, that I would have the honor of being the president of the Soviet-Malagasy Friendship Assn.

#### Madagascar Seen Up Close

And so the Soviet delegation arrived in Madagascar. I remember that we were bombarded with questions about the life, the customs, the history of the peoples of the Soviet Union. The Malagasies displayed keen interest in the practice of the building of socialism and communism in the USSR, in the experience of revolutionary struggle. This interest is understandable, for the Malagasy people are building a new, just society without exploitation of man by man. As for myself, a pilot-cosmonaut, I was asked questions on space equipment, on the study of the planet's natural resources from space.

It is impossible to forget the cordial meetings with Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, with Lucien Andrianarainjaka, president of the National Popular Assembly, with Gisele Rabesahala, well-known personality and minister of revolutionary art and culture.

During their stay in the DRM, the members of the Soviet delegation talked with the residents of the workers' districts, with representatives of political parties and youth organizations of Madagascar.

We also had very exciting meetings with cultural people, notable with the theater troupe which at that time was working on the play "Revizor" by the Russian writer N. Gogol. I keep the program of this presentation which the Malagasy actors gave me during that memorable evening as a souvenir of this meeting of the cultures of the two peoples.

#### The Results...

The birth of the Soviet Union-Madagascar and Madagascar-USSR Friendship Associations has offered new possibilities for exchanges of information and of delegations of representatives of the public opinion of the two countries, for mutual acquaintance with cultural and artistic values. The delegation of the National Popular Assembly of the DRM, which paid an official visit to the USSR, met in Moscow with the militants of the Soviet Union-Madagascar Friendship Assn. During this meeting, the president of the National Popular Assembly and president of the Madagascar-USSR Friendship Assn spoke of the association's activities. He dwelt on certain results of his work, such as the founding of a club of listeners to Moscow radio and a club of devotees of Soviet books.

Our association gives special attention to cultural bonds with Madagascar. Recently, an exhibition--"100 Years of the Malagasy Book"--was organized in Moscow on the initiative of the Soviet Union-Madagascar Friendship Assn. It



showed once again that the Soviets have a sincere interest in the Malagasy people, their history and their culture.

Soviet opinion was deeply impressed by the film "Friendship with the Peoples of Africa," recently presented in Moscow at the House of Friendship with Foreign Peoples. This film speaks of the fundamental principles of the international bonds between the USSR and the countries of Africa, including Madagascar. F. Randriamamonjy, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the DRM in the USSR, who attended the showing, said that the film reflects faithfully the economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and Madagascar. The ambassador stressed particularly the Soviet Union's assistance in training national cadres for the Republic.

For my part, I would like to add that our association is also making its contribution, albeit a modest one, to this noble endeavor. For example, working out new forms of cooperation, we have awarded 10 scholarships to young militants of the Madagascar-USSR Friendship Assn for study in the specialized higher and secondary schools of the Soviet Union.

#### ...and the Outlooks

The board of directors of the Soviet Union-Madagascar Friendship Assn recently adopted the associations plan of activities for 1980. In particular, it is planned to hold Soviet Union Days during the year, with the participation of a delegation from the Armenian Republic. Exhibitions of works by Soviet painters, handicraft objects from Latvia, children's creations, documentaries and scientific popularization films, books, and recordings of works by classical and Soviet Russian composers will also be sent to the DRM.

In our turn, we will receive a delegation from the Madagascar-USSR Friendship Assn this year. It will be acquainted with the Soviet realities, and the questions of cooperation will be examined together.

Our association will also organize events in Moscow and in other cities of the USSR to familiarize Soviet opinion with the life and culture of Madagascar. For example, meetings and formal evening events devoted to the national holiday of the DRM--the 20th anniversary of independence--will be held in certain cities. Exhibits of photos illustrating Soviet-Malagasy cooperation will also be organized on this occasion. We will be assisted in our activities by the members of the Soviet delegations who visit Madagascar: they will give lectures on the Great Island.

Taking this opportunity, I wish to the leaders and the militants of the Madagascar-USSR Friendship Assn, to all the friends of the Soviet Union, success in their noble activities aimed at promoting friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and Malagasy peoples.



## Departure of Soviet Envoy Reported

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 6 May 80 p 2

[Article: "The Farewells of Ambassador Alexeyev (USSR)"]

[Text] Antananarivo--In the course of the farewell visits which His Eminence Aleksandr Alexeyev, the USSR's ambassador to Madagascar, is making these days at the conclusion of his mission, he was received successively, yesterday afternoon, by CSR [Supreme Revolutionary Council] members Manandafy Rakotonirina and Arsene Ratsifehera.

### Bonds of Soviet-Malagasy Friendship

CSR member Manandafy Rakotonirina and the Soviet diplomat spoke of the cooperation between the DRM and the USSR, the bonds of friendship between our two peoples, and the active part taken by His Eminence Aleksandr Alexeyev, the first Soviet ambassador to Madagascar, in strengthening this cooperation.

CSR member Rakotonirina thanked the Soviet diplomat in the name of the revolutionary government for this active participation.

The efforts and means to be undertaken for extension of the already excellent relations between our two countries were also studied.

### Coming Meeting of the Joint Commission

The opportunity of the meeting with CSR member Ratsifehera was used to review the carrying-out of cooperation projects between the two countries in the economic, social and cultural fields and to view the future prospects that also fall within the framework of this cooperation.

The meeting next August of a Soviet-Malagasy joint commission will establish this cooperation even more solidly. Finally, the bonds of friendship between our two countries and our two peoples were also alluded to during the talk.

We know that their good health permitted the creation of the friendship association, of which the president of the ANP [National Popular Assembly], Mr Andrianarahinjaka, is president. (ANTA ["TARATRA" NATIONAL INFORMATION AGENCY])

### Richard Receives Envoys

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 8 May 80 p 2

[Text] Two noted personalities were the guests of Minister of Foreign Affairs Christian Remi Richard yesterday afternoon. They were His Eminence A.J.D. Kobia, Belgium's ambassador in residence in Dar es Salaam, and His Eminence Aleksandr Alexeyev, the Soviet Union's ambassador to Madagascar, who had come to pay, respectively, a courtesy visit and a farewell visit.

First, Minister Christian Remi Richard conducted an exchange of views with His Eminence Kobia on bilateral cooperation relations, on the one hand, and on the situation in Southern Africa.

During the audience granted to His Eminence Alexeyev, the holding of the first meeting of the Soviet-Malagasy joint commission in August and questions of international interest were discussed.

Thus they spoke of the OAU's economic summit meeting in Lagos, during which the foundations were laid for subregional, and later regional, cooperation aimed at creating an African economic community by about the year 2000. As regards the problems of security, detente and peace, the two parties deplored the threat to peace represented by the coming American maneuvers in the Caribbean while the Americans are already illegally occupying the Guantanamo base. The problems of apartheid and racism were also taken up and severely condemned.

The talks took place in an atmosphere of mutual understanding.

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CSO: 4400

EDITORIAL EXPRESSES SOLIDARITY WITH CUBAN REGIME

Saint Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 10 Apr 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Cuba, Yes"]

[Text] From now on the procedure is right to the point. The manipulators of the news prowled for it in Vietnam, Cambodia, Afghanistan...Today it is Cuba! FR3 creates the event and the bourgeois press quickly jumps on the bandwagon.

Cuba is a "prison," the "gulag of the tropics," hell on earth, a triumph for misery. It is a question of who, Roger Lion (see the drawing of Kaniki below) or Gilbert Hoair, will be able to find the most crushing formulas to stigmatize the revolutionary Cuban regime.

For several days, the themes of the anticommunist campaigns will be drummed over the air waves, with no one being able to have another point of view heard. The government, which has the exclusive means of propaganda, which affects all the Reunionese people, intends to utilize it to its full capacity.

That is called brainwashing!

Here we consider the harmfulness of a radio-TV network which is a total vassal of the government and which does not scrimp either on means or on "arguments."

Thousands of Cubans wish to leave their country, and the Cuban Government is holding the exit doors wide open to them: and this is a totalitarian state! It is supplying food to those candidates for departure and furnishing them with safe passage to Lima: and this is a totalitarian state! It is stating that "all those as well who disagree ideologically with the Cuban revolution: are free to leave the Peruvian Embassy, go back to their homes for whatever they need, and return to the embassy; and this is a totalitarian government!

Let us admit for a moment the figure of 10,000 candidated for departure, as claimed--it is unclear with what foundation--on the television and radio.

That represents a thousandth of the Cuban population! One might reply, "What difference does the proportion make--even if there were only one person oppressed, the situation must be denounced." But can that be the case when those who want to leave the island have up to now even received help and assistance from the Cuban Government?

It is obvious that, in a country building its society upon revolutionary bases, part of the people reject the new regime, due to a lack of understanding or because of self-interest. To work for the service of all people assumes a change in mentality which can only occur very gradually and which cannot affect all strata of the population at the same rate.

Let us recall the situation in Cuba prior to the revolution: underdevelopment, unemployment, illiteracy, with Havana being the pleasure city for rich people from all the world (especially Americans), thousands of prostitutes, an oligarchy living in insolent luxury while the people are in misery.

Alas, it is a reality that some people preserve a felling of nostalgia for that era and miss the easy life gained by the sweat of others.

Let other people be duped by the mirages of the so-called "free" world and let them fail to understand that they have a role to play in the enormous tasks proposed by a revolutionary society struggling against underdevelopment.

It is also a reality of history that the French Revolution had to face the Chouans. But if France is great in the eyes of history, it is because of its Revolution and not its chouannerie [Royalist insurrection during the French Revolution].

Let there be a society of justice established tomorrow in Reunion, and won't we see hundreds of profiteers leaving for skies more favorable for profit and exploitation--and those are the ones crying out against "stifled freedom" and who will become "refugees"?

The demonstrations of the Cubans around the embassy, excluding those who appear in the eyes of the greater majority of the population as deserters, have not had the honor of news coverage themselves.

The fact is that they are stating their confidence in a revolution which, in 20 years, has wiped out illiteracy, assured the right to life, health and education, and dignity for all Cubans, and has made strides in the area of development, which remains--in spite of all difficulties which one might encounter--a significant reality for all the countries of the Third World.

That is the main thing, and that is what the shameless campaign would have people forget. The wolves can howl all they want, but we will not howl with them. We repeat our solidarity with the Cuban Revolution: Cuba, yes!

REPORTS OF COMMUNIST SUBVERSION HIT

Saint Denis TMOIGNAGES in French 15 Apr 80 p 1

[Editorial: The Pure and Simple Truth]

[Text] The "Journal of the Island of Reunion" yesterday devoted four columns to "all the French overseas territories pursued by communist subversion." They cited an article from VALEURS ACTUELLES, that great French capital's weekly publication: that explains it!

The argument developed is as old as colonialism: every protest movement, every struggle against the economic, social and cultural consequences of colonial policies conducted in the "DOM-TOM" ["Overseas Department-Overseas Territories"] has been inspired by the "international communist subversion."

The proofs? VALEURS ACTUELLES finds one of them to be Georges Marchais' condemnation of French imperialism; Fidel Castro's reaffirmation of Cuba's support for the anticolonialist struggles; Libya, whose liberation committees would provide some financing everywhere--including Reunion!

Finally, proof of proofs, all those "pro-Soviet" African countries, which have the audacity of setting up a front against South Africa!

That is where, for the newspaper of the big bosses, the justification comes for the threats posed by Mr Dijoud to the Antilles on behalf of the French government, threats which, under the journalist's pen, become "the affirmation of a will, a warning to separatists and those who arm them (sic!)."

That is where the justification also comes for the threat of resorting to nuclear force in order to "save" the overseas territories, and specifically Reunion!

In fact, the author is saying that "when, during a full attack on Martinique, Mr Dijoud called upon French nuclear forces...he was really speaking for the Indian Ocean...therefore, he was speaking for Reunion, control station along the oil route!"



These geopolitics can seem extravagant and designed to calm the anguish of Claude Huc and others such as (?) [words omitted] Vallee, especially when, studying the role of the PCR [Reunionese Communist Party] they say it is in "regression" after calling it "capable" and "Activist"! (Here what is at issue is Cour's method, because in well-informed colonialist spheres, they prefer to resort to fraud rather than see the PCR "regress," as in Sainte-Suzanne.")

However, this entire structure, built upon "external threats" and internal "subversion" is designed to justify the policies of the RPR-UDF [Rally for the Republic-Union for the Defense of the Republic] government. The author admits it frankly: for him, all those fighting against the policies of the government are waging a subversive "war." Thus, it is necessary to subdue them and--as a second volley--deceive the popular masses by pseudo-reforms!

Here is its conclusion:

"This clandestine war is only beginning. Besides local demands, the social agitation which periodically manifests itself overseas is an expression of that. But we are waiting to see it end up at the United Nations. The response certainly includes reform, the way the government showed that it was involved with the social measures adopted in autumn. It also includes steadfastness. This has just been displayed in Martinique."

Here, cynicism is taking the place of analysis, and militarism, of remedy: one would think he heard the words of these blind rulers who thought they had found an inspired display in the liberation movements and who were strengthened by the shame of the Algerian and Indochinese disgraces.

When would these people understand that it is the colonial policies imposed upon the "DOM-TOM" which are giving rise to the movement that will bring about their end? That the system itself is digging "its own grave"?

If a person wishes to survive, what is he supposed to do when he is up against universal joblessness, if not fight for employment?

What should one do if he wishes to develop his country and he is supporting the interests of "metropolitan" trusts and their local associates, if not fight for another economic policy?

What should one do if he wishes to diversify agriculture and he is faced with a policy leading to a drop in all production, if not fight it?

What should one do, if he wishes to have his dignity restored and if every day he encounters falsifiers who are proud of being so, if not fight them?

What should one do, if he wants to protect and promote his identity and is threatened with suffocation by an American-French cultural model, if not fight it?



That is the reality, pure and simple. The rest is only bad literature, i.e., worthy of being published in the JIR [Journal of the Island of Reunion].

The peoples of the "DOM-TOM" are fighting because they cannot do otherwise! Because their battle is literally vital!

And because it is vital, they will end up prevailing. Because it is just, they enjoy the solidarity with progressives from the whole world.

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CSO: 4400

REPORTAGE ON RENE'S VISIT TO INDIA, COOPERATION

Visits Naval Port of Cochin

Victoria NATION in English 10 May 80 p 1

[Text]

**P**RESIDENT Rene turned his interest during his state visit to India to the sea on Thursday afternoon with a visit to the fishing and naval port of Cochin.

Cochin is on the extreme south west of the sub-continent in the west coast State of Kerala, also known as the Malabar Coast.

President Rene was given a warm welcome on his arrival and was met by the Mayor of Cochin and the Vice-Admiral of the Cochin naval base as well as by several other senior officials and dignitaries.

The presidential party showed the importance of fishing to our countries' development through a visit to the Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute in the port. There the Centre's fish-farming methods were explained to the visitors and it was pointed out that the

maximum exploitation possible of the sea's products was being studied. Examples of this which were inspected by Mr. Rene and his delegation were pearl and sea weed culture for both domestic and industrial use.

In the evening the presidential party were hosted to a dinner by the Flag Officer of the Commander-in-Chief of the Southern Base of the Indian Navy.

Mr. Rene arrived in Cochin from a visit to Bangalore, the capital of the State of Kanartaka, which borders Kerala in the north and north-east.

There Mr. Rene visited several industrial concerns.

The Seychelles delegation began their visit to India in Bombay, travelling to New Delhi on Monday for talks with President Reddy.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and government officials. They left Delhi on Wednesday for the southern states of Kanartaka and Kerala.

#### President Returns, Discusses Trip

Victoria NATION in English 12 May 80 pp 1,2

[Text]

**C**LOSER co-operation between the Republics of Seychelles and India in trade, development and international affairs is expected from the nine day state visit to India by President France Albert Rene.

Mr. Rene returned home yesterday morning and was welcomed by ministers, senior executives of the SPPF, members of the diplomatic corps and senior government officials.

Talking to the Information Services soon after his arrival about what he described as a very pleasant tour of the Indian sub-continent, Mr. Rene said that he and his high ranking delegation had had a lot of discussions on several subjects with their Indian counterparts, particularly on Indian co-operation in the establishment of small industries in Seychelles.

He mentioned agriculture — including coconut products — and the production of salt as examples of where such help could be beneficial to Seychelles. He said that we could now expect Indian help "in many other similar projects that we have always wanted to do but for which we needed a country that was ready to help us and had the necessary technology to do so."

An important sector where Indian aid would increase

substantially was housing, said Mr. Rene. He recalled that in the past India had provided Seychelles with corrugated iron sheets to help out in this field but an agreement reached during the visit went even further.

"This time the Indian Government is prepared to put at our disposal R. 25 million with which we will buy Indian materials for our housing programme," said the President. "This will help us a lot in solving our housing problems as we are experiencing much delay and difficulty in getting foreign aid in this sphere."

India would also help to provide certain other equipment needed for our development to the value of between R. 50 to R. 100 million, Mr. Rene said.

On the question of trade the President pointed out that since the British India

Line (B.I.) stopped calling at Seychelles a once thriving trade between Seychelles and India had dwindled. Now a new agreement with India called for the reopening of regular shipping links between the two countries.

President Rene also talked about his reaction to the death of Yugoslavia's Marshal Josip Broz Tito, which occurred while Mr. Rene was in New Delhi.

"We consider the late President Tito a great leader and a great loss for the non-

aligned movement," he said, "but I believe that the movement will be reinforced by the life of such a man, a man who devoted part of his life to showing the great powers that they are not the only ones that have a say in the world, that we (the non-aligned countries) do not have to follow them faithfully, and that the non-aligned countries has aspirations that great powers like the United States and the Soviet Union have to respect".

#### Identity of Views

The impact that President Tito's policy had on the international scene also impressed the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Jacques Hodoul, who accompanied Mr. Rene on his visit to India and who represented Seychelles at the late Yugoslav leader's funeral in Belgrade.

Underlying the fact that the occasion gave many heads of state and government the rare opportunity of meeting informally to discuss world problems, Mr. Hodoul said, "It is a tribute to the late President Tito that even in death he has done something to improve international relations.

Minister Hodoul, who had talks on foreign relations with the Indian Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi and his Indian counterpart, Mr. Rao, said Seychelles had more or less the same opinion on the majority of great international questions. "It would be difficult for me to pinpoint anything on which there were no identical points of view between the two countries," he added.

On the subject of the increasing militarization of the Indian Ocean foreign ministers Hodoul and Rao both recognised that the superpowers refused to listen to what the countries of the region had to say. As a result the two sides agreed that these countries would have to continue making their voices heard until the superpowers took notice.

Another problem discussed was the instability in the Iran-Afghanistan area.

Seychelles believed that India, as a country of the region and of the non-aligned movement, had an important role to play in solving these problems, Mr Hodoul said.

Both sides hoped that a conference of the countries affected by the Afghan issue, including the USSR and China, would be convened under the aegis of the non-aligned movement in the interest of peace and stability in the area.

"It is all too easy to demand that the Soviet troops be withdrawn from Afghanistan," said Minister Hodoul, "but we must realise why those troops are there in the first place."

The issue as Seychelles and India saw it, he continued, was that an Afghan government had asked for military assistance from the Soviet Union. Thus, while everyone would like to see the Soviet troops leave Afghanistan eventually the countries of the region would have to guarantee the security of Afghanistan as a pre-condition, he said. This would include a guarantee by the countries in the area that they would not be used by extra-regional powers against Afghanistan.

"The countries of the region themselves must create the conditions for foreign troops to leave a secure Afghanistan", the Foreign Minister stressed.

Meanwhile, Seychelles and India denounced the use of the events in Afghanistan and Iran as a pretext for the build-up of military forces in the Indian Ocean, said Mr. Hodoul.

As part of this condemnation, the two countries also denounced the use of Diego Garcia as a military base, he added.

#### India-Seychelles Joint Press Statement

H.E. Mr. France Albert Rene, President of the Republic of Seychelles, and Mrs Rene paid a State visit to India from May 2 to 11, 1980, at the invitation of the President of India.

The President of Seychelles was accompanied by H. E. Mr. Jacques Hodoul, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Mr. David Thomas, Principal Secretary in the President Office; Mr. Maxime Fayon, Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Planning and Development; Mr. Robert Grandcourt, Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Planning and Development; and other officials.

#### Official Talks

During his stay in New Delhi, the President of Seychelles called on the President of India, Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy and held official talks with the Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi. The Indian side in the discussions included the Minister of External Affairs, Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao; Shri R. Bhandari, Secretary of the Ministry of External Affairs; Shri N. Krishnan, Additional Secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs; Shri A.N.D.

Haksar, High Commissioner of India in Seychelles; Shri C. Dasgupta, Joint Secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs; Shri Gurcharan Singh, Director in the Ministry of External Affairs; and other officials.

The president of Seychelles and the Prime Minister of India discussed international and bilateral issues, including the situation in South Asia. They reiterated their opposition to all forms of intervention in the internal affairs of sovereign States. They stressed the importance of creating conditions in which all States in the region could freely determine their own destinies without fear of external threat or interference. Both sides agreed that it was necessary to de-escalate tensions and that this could only be achieved through diplomatic and political initiatives, not by military confrontation or induction of arms. The Seychelles side expressed appreciation of India's balanced and constructive approach in regard to developments in her neighbourhood.

#### **Zone of Peace**

The two sides agreed that developments in South Asia cannot provide any justification for an escalation of great power rivalries in the Indian Ocean area, involving a search for military and naval bases or an expansion of existing bases. They called on all concerned States to turn the Indian Ocean a zone of peace, free of great power rivalries and tensions. They also agreed that it was necessary for Indian Ocean States to develop mutual cooperation for the benefit of their respective peoples. The Indian side expressed appreciation for the courageous stand taken by Seychelles against the military presence of non littoral states in the Indian Ocean.

#### **Arms Embargo**

Both sides expressed their deep concern over the explosive situation in South Africa resulting from the heinous policy of apartheid and denial of human rights to a majority of South African people. Condemning the repressive actions of the racist South African regime, they called for an effective arms embargo against South Africa. They also condemned the illegal South African occupation of Namibia and expressed their solidarity with the liberation struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO.

Affirming their adherence to the principles and objectives of the non-aligned movement, the two sides emphasized the need to strengthen the solidarity of the non-aligned countries to meet the challenge of the present international situation. In this context, they expressed the view that the non-aligned countries should work together to enhance their cooperation for building up their collective self-reliance and contributing to the establishment of the New International Economic Order.



## Bilateral Relations

The President of Seychelles and the Prime Minister of India expressed their satisfaction over the steady growth in bilateral relations and co-operation between their respective countries and shared the hope that these ties will be further consolidated and expanded to the mutual benefit of both countries. The Indian side proposed the establishment of a resident Indian diplomatic mission in Mahe with a view to facilitating development of closer ties. The Seychelles side welcomed this initiative and gladly conveyed their concurrence.

## Appreciation

The President of Seychelles and his party visited Bombay, Baroda, Bangalore, Cochin, Trivandrum and Pune, apart from New Delhi. The President of Seychelles expressed his sincere appreciation for the warm welcome accorded to him during the visit.

The President of Seychelles extended an invitation to the President of India and the Prime Minister of India to visit Seychelles. The invitations were accepted with pleasure.

## Fish Studies Help

Victoria NATION in English 14 May 80 pp 1, 2

[Text]

**I**NDIAN scientific and technical participation in the development of Seychelles' crucial fishing industry has been set in motion. The move is the result of important talks that members of President Rene's delegation had with officials of the Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute in Cochin, on the second day of the presidential party's visit to the west coast port last week.

The tone for the talks was set the day before on May 8 when President Rene and his delegation visited the CMFRI. They were shown the Institute's achievements in research into the viable development of ma-

rine farming and other potential fisheries industries.

The day after, the Principal Secretary in the President's Office, Mr. David Thomas, and Mr. Robert Grandcourt, the Principal Secretary for Economic Development, Planning and Housing, met the Director of the CMFRI, Dr. E. G. Sillas.

It was felt that there were some areas of marine farming, the technology for which had been developed at the Institute, which could be adapted to the needs of a small island state like Seychelles.

These included pearl oyster, mussel and shrimp culture and the domestic and industrial uses of seaweed.

It was also thought that the Institute could develop suitable training programmes in these fields for Seychellois.

It was agreed that a team of three CMFRI scientists should visit Seychelles as soon as possible on a fact finding mission and to advise on the viability of the projects identified in the talks.

The scientists would also help draw up a fisheries development programme in these fields with both short and long-term objectives.

Such a programme would of course be drawn up on the basis of the Institute's experience and would be implemented in a phased manner.

The visiting scientists would also prepare a feasibility report on prawn culture taking into account the use of both local and introduced species. Such a report would also look at the establishment of a hatchery, the commercial viability of the project, the selection of sites and the setting up of the necessary economic infrastructure.

### Copra Industry Project

Vistoria NATION in English 15 May 80 p 1

[Text]

**I**NDIAN ENGINEERING firms are drawing up plans for a coconut oil mill in Seychelles as part of continuing discussions on the development of Seychelles' copra industry. Those talks were put on a practical footing during President Rene's recent nine-day state visit to India accompanied by several senior Government officials.

While in Kerala State on the south-west coast, where they visited the Cochin Marine Research Institute, the presidential delegation travelled to the southernmost Trivandrum district to visit the Integrated Coconut Processing Complex at Mamom, a new project, on May 9.

A unit run by the Kerala State Coconut Development Corporation, the complex is spread over five acres and will ultimately be able to process 60 tonnes of copra per day. Out of this it is expected to obtain 65 per cent of the oil eventually.

While at the factory, the delegation had talks with the

Krishna Engineering Workshops on the possibility of a turnkey project for a much smaller factory for Seychelles that would process 15 tonnes of copra a day.

Krishna Engineering, and later the TATA Oil Mills Company of Bombay, the oil processing branch of the giant TATA firm — which

makes everything from cosmetics to heavy machinery and locomotives — agreed to draw up proposals for the project to be submitted to the Seychelles Government.

An investigation into the further use of copra residues as animal feed is planned for a later stage.

With the use of other coconut residues in mind, such as the coir after dehusking, the presidential party visited a coir product factory at Shertallai, south of Cochin, before going on to the coconut development complex at Mamom.

CSO: 4/20

PRESIDENT ADDRESSES PIONEER ELITE, STRESSES UNITY

Victoria NATION in English 14 May 80 pp 1,2

[Text]

**T**HE EIGHT-DAY camp for 74 specially chosen Pioneers held at the Anne Royale School was officially closed by the President of the Republic, Mr. France Albert Rene, yesterday afternoon in the presence of several Ministers, Principal Secretaries and other senior Government officials.

The President expressed his pleasure at seeing a group of young militants training with the intention of teaching and sharing with others what they were learning.

"This indicates clearly that there is much hope for the future. If we find among the older people those who lack discipline, we can find among the younger ones those who are disciplined and motivated.

"But that is not entirely the fault of the older ones. It is because we were following a system which did not permit us to think and do otherwise, where the people were divided, under the old maxim divide and rule.

"Our new society is proving otherwise; the new society which you are and will carry on creating shows that there has to be unity. Everything we do will have to be based on our unity, our love for each other", he told the Pioneers.

The President then added that he hoped during the time they had been at the camp they had got an idea of the type of society we were intent on creating — a society where equality will reign.

"No one should be against another, but rather shall help each other. Nobody is perfect and we should always try to help those who have faults to change their ways instead of criticizing him or her.

"You must realise that the other younger ones are depending on you; therefore you must show that you are disciplined not only at the camp but everywhere you go until the day will come when the Seychellois will become a disciplined nation. There are a lot of young people like you and one of your tasks is to find such people and encourage them to become leaders like you for the future."

The President said there were among the young militants some who are old enough to join the National Youth Service and added:

"Despite the many rumours spread by a number of people, you knew that what they were saying was simply untrue and you know what undertakings will be carried out in the NYS. Some of you have already expressed the desire to attend the NYS. Some of you have already expressed the desire to attend the NYS camp in August this year and that gives me great pleasure."

"If there is one thing I admire most in Seychelles it is youth, because they are the ones who are going to lead the country tomorrow."

The President then thanked the Young Pioneers once more for inviting him, and said that had he been in the country when the camp started, he would have visited them earlier.

"I promise that I will be joining you in future camps, if I am in the country, to study together with you so that we can accomplish many things".

Earlier the Young Pioneers had welcomed the President to the camp with patriotic and revolutionary poems, and songs of their own composition and promised to serve our socialist society and country and to remain ever brothers and sisters.

The Minister of Youth and Community Development, Mr. Esme Jumeau, speaking before Mr. Rene, also said the 74 young militants represented our hope for the future though they were not the only ones to be found in the movement.

The camp had permitted them to live, learn and play together, he said, and he was happy to see that they had decided to follow the discipline asked for by the SPPF. His hope was that they would carry forward what they had learnt to their various schools and districts.

"These children," he declared, "have shown that the Seychellois can be a disciplined nation." Mr. Jumeau also thanked the President, Ministers and others for turning up at the camp, and also all those, including Ministers, SPPF officials, teachers and others who had lectured or helped the children. He paid particular tribute to Mr. Camara Fode, who led the

discussions after each lecture, and those others who helped run the camp.

On Monday the campers organised a cultural show of singing and acrobatics.

Despite the threat of rain and the lack of electricity, the show went on as planned in the presence of the Minister for Youth and Community Development, Mr. Esme Jumeau, some parents and friends of the young militants and the general public.

Talking to a number of militants during the evening on the training they had just completed, NATION found they had one thing in common—they had all enjoyed their stay at the camp and had found it very beneficial.

Midlene Radegonde, aged 14, who came from La Digue, said that this camp had given her the opportunity to meet at least some of her fellow comrades on Mahe. She said that in the past she had heard of their activities and was glad of having had the chance to participate in some of them.

Midlene like many of the other Pioneers, found the

training tough but had tried her very best to understand as much as she could.

Celine Figaro from Bel Eau School said she would always remember this, her first camp-out. She thought she had learnt a lot about the structure of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front (SPPF) Party for this had been the first time someone had explained it to her in a simple and precise manner.

Another activist, from Praslin, Douglas Accouche, said that he had found the training a bit hard but the people who had given them talks had been simple in their explanation and therefore they had understood what they had been told.

Aviva Pool from Anse aux Pins said the things she had learnt would be of great help to her in dealing with her comrades.

Laura Mussard, who is from La Rosiere School and who has been in the Pioneer Movement since its formation in March 1979, said that the training they had had would help them to become more dedicated Pioneers.



LOW-KEY LIBERATION CELEBRATION SCHEDULED 5 JUNE

Victoria NATION in English 15 May 80 p 1

[Text]

**T**HIS year's Liberation celebrations will be rather low-key compared with past ones, the organising committee announced today.

A spokesman for the committee, Mr. David Thomas, the Principal Secretary in the Office of the President, said that it had been decided to hold major celebrations only every five years. All other celebrations would be greatly reduced.

As a result, Mr. Thomas continued, only the traditional march-past and presidential anniversary address to the nation were being organised on a national scale. All other festivities, such as dances and the like, would be up to the Republic's 23 Seychelles People's Progressive Front branches to organise.

Accordingly, the organising committee includes only two other members — the Minister of Defence, Mr. Ogilvy Berlouis, co-ordinating the military aspect of the parade, and Mrs. Rita Simon, the Assistant National Treasurer of the SPPF and Chairwoman of the Women's Association, to look after the civilian side.

While the committee still has to release details of the number of armed forces and civilian participants in the parade, it is expected that the usual contingents from the Seychelles' People's Liberation Army, the People's Militia and the police force will take part on the military side.

Several contingents of the Young Pioneers and Pioneers and several hundred people from the Seychelles People's Progressive Front's 23 bran-

ches and from the National Workers' Union are also expected to participate.

With the parade promising to be the largest ever to celebrate our Liberation, it has also been decided that such events will no longer take place in the People's Stadium.

The route of the parade is now being finalised.

CSO: 4420

# NATION BENEFITS FROM WHO MEMBERSHIP

Victoria NATION in England 16 May 80 pp 1,2

[Text]

**S** EYCHELLES' new membership of the World Health Organisation will bring great benefit to the Republic. Simply being a member of the United Nations meant WHO help was limited — now there will be more access to aid in a variety of fields.

That is the view of Mrs Georgette Thomas, Principal Secretary for Health, who has recently returned from the WHO conference in Geneva.

Mrs Thomas, who attended with Dr. Conrad Shamlaye, said WHO experts had already been to Seychelles to share their experience and several scholarships for students to follow health courses had been offered.

"Furthermore", she added, "we will have the opportunity of gaining information and also getting to know

the mistakes of the various countries where health is concerned so that we may try not to do the same.

"If it also happens that one day Seychelles becomes affected by a contagious disease, a group of experts from the Organisation will be ready to give us help."

Apart from the WHO conference, Mrs. Thomas and Dr. Shamlaye took part in four different meetings, the first between 11 countries of Eastern, Southern and Central Africa.

The talks covered health problems of those countries and also the health conference to be held in Seychelles in June this year. This will be attended by the small countries of the region.

The second meeting was between all the Commonwealth countries in prepa-

ration for the WHO conference and also to discuss a meeting ~~which is~~ to take place in Arusha, Tanzania in November. Health Ministers of the Commonwealth countries will attend the conference.

Following that, the Seychelles' delegation attended a meeting for Ministers, civil servants and health experts from the non-aligned countries. Here they discussed health situations and how to extend co-operation between the developing non-aligned countries.

During the course of the conference Seychelles submitted a report on health in our country and the Government's policy towards health problems.

A ceremony was held to declare that smallpox is no longer in existence and that all vaccinations against this disease should be stopped. Then came an outline of the hopes and plans of the WHO for the next two years.

Technical discussions on health are still going on in Geneva, in which Dr. Shamlaye is taking part. One aspect to which he will be paying attention is that of mother and child care. He will also be discussing how much Seychelles will have to contribute towards the WHO.

## AIRPORT EXPANSION PROJECT GETS GO AHEAD

Victoria NATION in English 13 May 80 p 1

[Text]

**WORK ON** major extensions to the Seychelles International Airport at Pointe Larue has been given the go ahead with contract for the project signed between the Government of Seychelles and Allied Builders Ltd.

The project, which is being funded by the African Development Bank, is scheduled for completion by April 1982 at a cost of nearly R25 000 000.

A domestic terminal is to be provided to handle all interisland air traffic. Work on this will be started first so that it may be brought into use as soon as possible to help relieve congestion in the existing passenger building.

The main terminal building at present in use will then be extended so that up to 400 incoming and 400 outgoing passengers can be

handled at any one time without overcrowding.

This increased capacity, which is more than 2½ times that currently designed for, takes into account the use of wide-bodied jumbo jets by which most tourists travel these days. Improved arrangements for baggage handling are to be made, and the buffet area is to be extended to provide more seating and refreshment facilities for passengers.

A VIP building is also to be constructed so that heads of state and other dignitaries may be properly looked after while at the airport. Other improvements included in the scheme are additional car parking space and better quarantine facilities for animals brought into the country.

The scheme has been designed by a consortium of consultants under the direction of the Project Planning and Design Unit of the Department of Works.

This consortium is headed by Timothy Murgatroyd, (Architecture) and includes John Burrow & Partners, (Civil Engineering) and Barker & Barton (Quantity Surveying). The costs of design have been met by the British Government.

CSO: 4420



CANADIAN DEVELOPMENT AID FUNDS RELEASED

Victoria NATION in English 10 May 80 p 2

[Text] Fire-fighting, health education and the information sectors will benefit from the recent approval of another allocation of funds for development projects, by the Canadian High Commission in Dar es Salaam under the Seychelles-Canada cooperation agreement.

The funds, totalling over R 100,000, are the second allocation of the 1979/80 Mission Administered Aid Funds for Seychelles.

A sum of R37,000 will be used to obtain a portable water pump for the airport fire-rescue service.

An autoclave for the daily sterilization of dressings and instruments will be purchased for the Victoria Hospital with R46,000.

A further sum of R17,280 has been extended to the Ministry of Education and Information for the purchase of films for its film library.

Finally, R2,500 will be spent on improving the facilities of the reference library used in the various courses in accountancy and management.

The first allocation of the Canadian funds of approximately R150,000 was used in education, health and agricultural projects.

It is envisaged that the details of Canadian assistance under a 1980-81 scheme will be finalized later this year.

CSO: 4420

## NEW ELECTRICITY CORPORATION AIMS AT LOWERING COSTS

Victoria NATION in English 16 May 80 p 2

[Text]

**A** SAFE, reliable electricity supply at a reasonable cost — that is the aim of the new Seychelles Electricity Corporation, which has just been formed.

The Corporation has been set up as a parastatal body and will be responsible for the technical, financial and administrative business of the generation, distribution and consumption of electricity throughout the Republic.

It will operate as an independent company with complete responsibility for its own viability and efficiency.

At present these functions are carried out within the Ministry of Planning and Development. Later this year the electricity organisation of the present Electricity Division and of the Finance and Administration Unit in

the Department of Works will be amalgamated under the management of the new Corporation.

Until about September this year it will operate in parallel with the present electricity organisation and will then take over the complete operation.

One of the main aims of the Corporation is to keep the cost of supply of electricity as low as possible while still maintaining a high level of safety and reliability for its consumers. Another aim is to provide a comprehensive electricity service to the public in Seychelles including sales and repairs of electrical apparatus.

The Directors of the new Electricity Corporation are Mr. Maxime Fayon (Chairman), Mr. J.W. White, Mr. W.P.B. Noad and the General Manager is Mr. Jim Romanos.

## OFFICIALS OBSERVE PROGRESS OF OIL TEST DRILLING OPERATION

Victoria NATION in English 16 May 80 pp 1, 2

[Text]

**T**EST drilling for oil on the Owen Bank 180 kilometres (100 miles) west of Mahe has reached a depth of 2,195 metres (7,200 feet) and is progressing at 60 to 95 metres a day (200 to 300 feet) depending on the underlying rock. Government officials visiting the drill ship, Diamond M Dragon, were told yesterday.

Senior officials from the Ministries of Planning and Development and Transport and Tourism, headed by ministers Maxime Ferrari and Matthew Servina respectively flew out to the vessel by helicopter yesterday morning for a conducted tour.

Accompanying them were Mr. Roy Crochet, the resident manager of the oil company carrying out the search, the Amoco Seychelles Petroleum Company, and the manager of the drill ship, Mr. Corey Beckman.

The visitors arrived — after a 50 minute flight — just in time to observe the final stages of the changing of a drill bit and marvelled at the skill and daring of the derrick man working high up on the ship's 51 metre (167 foot) high derrick.

With the help of the drilling superintendent aboard the ship, Mr. Beckman took the ministerial party on a guided tour of the vessel.

The group heard that the shift had among its crew of about 65, 24 Seychellois working as either roustabouts (deck crew) or in the galley.

"They catch on quite fast," said the drilling superintendent. The rest of the crew are a mixture of Americans, Filipinos and Indonesians.

Work on board is in two 12-hour shifts with some men rotating 28 days on board

and 28 days leave and others 28 days work with 14 days leave.

At one stage the party observed the 181 tonne (400,000 pound) blow-out preventer (b.o.p.) on the well-head on the sea bed through an underwater television monitor. The b.o.p. can seal off the well in the case of an emergency or a blow-out (when pressurised gas or oil burst through to the surface). The Diamond M Dragon is moored by eight 406 tonne (30,000 lb) anchors in 29 metres (92 feet) of water and has been drilling for about 1½ months. The ship's owners the Diamond Dragon Drilling Company, which is under contract to Amoco Seychelles, will test drill to over 3,810 metres (12,500 feet) in three months before announcing any

definite results. The Diamond M Dragon can drill up to 6,096 metres (20,000 feet) in 213m (700 feet) of water if necessary.

For every 3 metres (10 feet) that it drills, samples of the rock strata are analysed and then sent for further testing in the United Kingdom.

The ship, a jungle of steel structures, stored pipes, gas tanks and hawsers, is virtually self sufficient. It has stored food for eight months, cooks four meals a day, can sleep 110 people, and has a doctor and a geologist among its crew. It has its own desalination plant to extract drinking water from the sea. Alcohol is forbidden.

She is only two days behind schedule and the whole operation is costing around R 420,000 (\$70,000) a day.

CSO: 4420

FPV REACTION TO UDV-RDA CONGRESS REPORTED

Ouagadougou L'OBSERVATEUR in French 31 Mar 80 pp 1, 6-12

[Report: "What the FPV [Voltan Progressive Front] Thinks"]

[Text] Whereas the festive lights have gone out, slowly, comments and reactions continue to shine on the Seventh Regular Congress of the UDV-RDA [Voltan Democratic Union-African Democratic Rally] which opened last week and closed with a new label.

Let us ignore some internal problems specific to the PDV-RDA such as, for example, the absence of Minister Gani Tamboura, member of the National Political Bureau. What made this absence even more noteworthy is that it was of a person who, since 1978, had taken over the party's leadership, as deputy secretary general, on the side of the old Malo Traore who was handicapped by his advanced age.

The election for life of the latter as honorary president sheds a strange light on the Tamboura case which some unhesitatingly qualify as [part missing] to the reputation of apathy of the chief of state and his prime minister.

"With what kind of sauce are we going to be eaten?" a number of people have asked themselves.

Finally, let us ignore the increased rumors of a forthcoming ministerial reshuffling which many observers consider to be the logical follow-up of the constituent congress of the PDV. It would be better to wait and see, for practical experience has proved that in this matter one is frequently lost in useless conjectures.

Therefore, several other basic questions remain such as, for example, the henceforth official affiliation of the President of the Republic with a party: the PDV-RDA.

Some consider it unnecessary to give it great significance. The general simply wanted to give moral support to the unification efforts of the political families which supported his 1978 candidacy.

This is nonsense, others answer. Joining the PDV-RDA, the chief of state has rather wanted to make a clear choice, even an irreversible one, for 1983. Otherwise, they say, the general who has been able to navigate for close to 15 years in the various currents would not have accepted to lose the benefit, even though moral only, of such a neutrality by agreeing to involve himself three years before his political retirement.

This hypothesis, qualified by the PDV-RDA as pure speculation, does seem likely. Henceforth, as member of the RDA, the general has strengthened his position. Instead of risking another terrible investiture row in 1983, the party would prefer to support the candidacy of the incumbent, now that he is member of the family. What makes this even more plausible is the fact that in the current deployment of forces within the PDV the pro-Lamizane current seems to have the upper hand.

Meanwhile, we have reached a situation in which those who are touchy on the subject of parallel responsibilities may be choking.

The new secretary general of the party and president of the National Assembly will have, henceforth, the statutory means to run the two most important personalities in the state: The deputy prime minister and the base membership supporting the President of the Republic. This is the discreet charm of Voltan democracy.

Yet, what do the other groups think about what happened?

As early as Friday, the 28th, the FPV announced its position at a press conference which started at 1800 hours at the party's seat in Ouidi, attended by several members of the political bureau, a representative of the UNDD and a large crowd of members.

Before answering the questions of the journalists, the secretary general of the FPV, Ki-Zerbo flanked by the national political secretary of the party Joseph Ouedraogo, read a preliminary statement on democracy, national independence, and unity.

#### Preliminary Statement

We thank the press for having come in large numbers to this reflection and exchange meeting.

We also thank the comrade members who came here spontaneously to listen to the message of the party's leadership.

This press conference is not an event among others. It is of a structural nature.

Indeed, within the framework of the freedom of ideas and expression, the FPV must periodically let itself be heard. The difficulties of handling the mass media, even though considered national, make it necessary to



consider a press conference as more or less part of the private Voltan press. It enables us to talk to those who are willing to listen and think. Ever since the FPV constituent congress (which we shall not describe as historic, for there is too much historicity in the air, while history remains to be made), this is the first time that we are organizing such a meeting at a time when the three parties, as stipulated by the constitution, have been organized.

However, this press conference is not being held to praise the FPV or promote its cult. The FPV is not the PDV-RDA which has very extensive experience. However, we also know that old age is also the age of tics and manias and, particularly, the mania of living from one's myths and for their sake. The Romans used to say that "Senex laudator temporis acti:" the old men can sing only of the past.

We would like to focus our thoughts on problems and not on the exaltation of a name, even though ours, or of exposing political opponents to the blind vindictiveness of the public. Among the many problems facing the country let us consider three only:

- Democracy;
- National independence and unity; and
- Progress.

#### I. Democracy

Democracy is born with the possibility to refuse. It dies when refusal is banned. Yet, the concept that we see developing to an ever greater extent, which is not new, is that of crushing the opposition by forbidding it to oppose, thus remaining the only ones in a republic of silent people. It is said that "The power belongs to the people. But the people have delegated their power to us by putting us in the majority. Therefore, the others must obey." If such were the case, all that would be left would be to dissolve so-called minority parties. We caution against such a totalitarian concept of power.

We are perfectly agreeable for the party in power to benefit from the advantages of the state apparatus, but like a discreet tenant for life and not like the possessor of a divine right, confusing the state with the party. Yet, these are the same people who criticize the communist countries, deploring the fact that they are under a party dictatorship!

We would accept being told that "everything and everyone shall serve the state and the state shall serve the entire people." Yet, should the party in power state that, "I am the state," as Louis XIV used to say, we will then be living in a sort of monarchy rather than a democracy.

Yet, that is what is being practiced to an ever greater extent. All the cadres have to do is to follow blindly, like robots, the orders of the government, i.e., of the party in power, unless they want to be mistrusted, fined, penalized, or, if necessary, excommunicated.

As far as we are concerned, we are not asking the officials involved with the FPV to work as though they were officials of the FVP. Nor do we ask of them to set aside, every morning, when entering their offices, their party convictions. Should a member of the government, who is supposed to speak in the name of the state, violates the laws and regulations of that same state, we then ask ourselves whether we have misread Paragraph III of the constitution which states that, "The republic shall guarantee to everyone equality in the eyes of the law regardless of origin, race, sex, religion, or opinion."

Paragraph XI of the constitution stipulates that the Voltan people "equally ban all oppression of one group of the people by another." The official may be the subordinate of a minister but both the official and the minister are equal under the constitution.

Therefore, it is not a question for cadres, whether members of the FPV or other parties, to become the scapegoats for deficiencies, contradictions, or failures on the part of the political leadership. Today the identification of the party with the state has negative results which have nothing in common with democracy. The party has already monopolized the legislative (the National Assembly Bureau) and the executive (the ministries) branch. Today we are told by the party's secretary general and president of the National Assembly that "the President of the Republic himself, General Sangoule Lamizana, has officially joined the party." The chief of state had already personally attended the plenary meetings of the PDV-RDA congress, whereas he had royally disdained to attend the congress of other no less constitutional parties, where he had assigned others to represent him. Today we learn and understand the reason: he is a party man. The FPV has called upon the national democratic conscience by recalling only Article 12 of the constitution: The President of the Republic "represents national unity. As such, for the duration of his mandate, he cannot be the leading member of a political group... He must defend the constitution and insure, through his arbitration, the proper functioning of the authorities." Yet, if it is true that he has joined the PVD-RDA, the president, the first magistrate of the nation, has become both judge and prosecutor.... thus violating at least the spirit of the constitution.

It is easier to understand now why the means of the state have been monopolized by the dominant party which may be trying to become the dominating party, ranging from the information media to transport vehicles, including those of the OFNACER [National Service Office], everything is requisitioned for party service. Let us simply recall that the FPV had no right to have the opening session of its congress broadcast by the radio.

To an ever greater extent the use of foreign aid is influenced by this concept of the party and the state. As to the little respect paid to the judiciary, all the proof we require is provided by the treatment of the opinions and even decrees issued by the Supreme Court. Trials are being purely and simply blocked. Such is the case of the charges filed following the aggression committed against Deputy Kalifou Traore, whose arm was broken, and the Boussouma and Kaya cases.

There have even been arbitrary detentions and cases of destruction of property.

All this is based on the idea that the party in power should remain in power always. You will agree that this is not a very democratic idea, for whereas it is true that all power tends to perpetuate itself, all democratic power should accept the idea and eventuality of a change. Without being automatic, this should be normal, in the sense that it is consistent with the democratic norm. The idea that the PVD-RDA may find itself in the opposition one day does not occur to the princes who rule the party yet, it is a democratic idea, I would even say a historical idea. Appearances notwithstanding, democracy must be won.

## II. Independence and Unity

These two notions are joined, for our country could not be truly independent without a minimum of unity. Yet, such unity is impossible without a minimum of democracy.

Unity is not established merely through words and invocations or unilateral proclamations. This would make it a sad arsenal of alibis, and Machiavellian hypocritical cynicism.

Unity is incompatible with partisan fanaticism and personal power which classify the citizens as being first and second-class, good chiefs and reprobates, and good and bad people.

Unity does not mean to meet in a public park without specific reason, immediately implemented, jointly, within the framework of the constitution which, actually, was drafted by the current leadership.

Unity cannot merely consist of high-level deals among leaders and other parties to the political Mafia. This would be a funeral ceremony for the burial of Upper Volta, i.e., of the majority of the population. The proof is that this practice, which is at least 30 years old in our country, is only promoting the withering away of the people.

We believe independence to be the daughter of national unity. In some countries such unity has been achieved from the top or from the bottom, through the establishment of a single party. Upper Volta has a rather bitter memory of the single party system. That is why it chose, through

referendum, a constitution which acknowledges the existence of three parties. Let us add that those same people who are today leading the PDV-RDA are those who submitted the draft to the constitution.

How does it happen, therefore, that the president of the National Assembly of the Ivory Coast, who came as the great friend of the PVD-RDA, dared to criticize what he calls the "negative pluralism of the Voltan system? A while back, an unfortunate article published in FRATERNITE MATIN, the official organ of the Ivory Coast regime, had rubbed our country, Upper Volta, the wrong way, by virtue of its incomplete, partial, and scornful nature. Then, an Ivory Coast authority comes to the capital city of our country, to pronounce a "negative" judgment of our institutions. It is understandable that all Voltan patriots reacted to such statements with indignation. The FPV believes that such a paternalism, belonging to a different age, should be repudiated. Within the framework of its national sovereignty, the Upper Volta will not receive political directives from anyone and, above all, from the Ivory Coast which is a fraternal but not a paternal country, a country which owes a great deal of its own prosperity to inexpensive Voltan manpower.

We sell muscle power in all areas--animal and human. Inflation, which affects all other resources leaves almost unaffected the earning of Voltan citizens. Furthermore, should such workers become handicapped, sick, or undesirable, they are occasionally sent back like mail parcels to their Voltan sender. Meanwhile, our leaders keep claiming that "Upper Volta is a country of men." Is there such a thing as a man without dignity? Is it conceivable that the secretary general of the PVD-RDA, the president of our National Assembly, would risk to make observations concerning the institutions of the Ivory Coast similar to those voiced by his Ivory Coast counterpart in Ouagadougou? Ever were he to conceive of such an idea, he would never voice it. As the people of the Ivory Coast say, "The eyes see but the mouth does not talk." Why the difference? It is not gratuitously that Africans use the same word for a debt and a rope. Cooperation with the Ivory Coast is normal and indispensable. Subordination is not. Subordination violates Article 11 of our constitution which speaks of "cooperation based on strict equality."

Actually, Article 4 of the constitutions stipulates that, "National sovereignty belongs to the people. No faction of the people (party), no body, no individual may assume such sovereignty." Even though such sovereignty may be exercised through the representatives of the people, this is in accordance with the constitution. Finally, one could ask whether any other way is possible within a party which is an inter-African entity with its coordination committee and of which the PDV is merely a local section.

### III. Progress

Human progress is the final objective. Naturally, ever since there have been people and politicians, no one has ever rejected this.



Yet, the more one speaks of development, the more it is a case of developing underdevelopment, at least as far as the majority of the population is concerned. Such is the case with Upper Volta. Whereas intrigue, waste, and even indiscretions are spreading more and more at the top, in the view of the chief of state himself, at the base there is growing pauperization. A simple proof is the frightening situation of the transportation system in the capital, the miserable hygiene (lack of electric power at the hospital), the decline of the purchasing power of the working people, the incoherent policy affecting the students, trade difficulties, and serious anomalies found by the FPV parliamentary group in the matter of the budget.

Whenever the working people mention living conditions, they are being suspected of promoting subversion and plotting the destabilizing of the system. It is rather quickly forgotten that it was the working people who, on several occasions, brought about the return of the democratic system at the cost of a heavy struggle in which they assumed all risks. Could it be that the working people were used as a weapon in a fight among fools to the benefit of some specialists in the field of political slight of hand, experts in the art of pulling chestnuts out of the fire? We reject such a ghastly possibility. However, we claim that the working people have nothing substantial and basic to expect from a system which is in favor of the status quo, i.e., of a position of meager supplier to world capitalism, regardless of the generous or interested subsidies which are nothing but oxygen tanks which enable the victim to survive in a state of dependence. Is it possible, after having made promises for 30 years, to seriously promise today to the Voltans that their salvation lies in controlled capitalism, warning them that they should not confuse controlled capitalism with savage capitalism? They are one and the same, for what is known as savage capitalism has always been controlled by those who benefit from it. Capitalism is savage only toward its victims. The PDV-RDA leaders would not make us believe that they are among such victims!

Foreseeing this basic contradiction, the FPV has preferred the socialist way of development which carries out structural reforms before qualitative changes. Naturally, the Voltan communist groups accuse of reformism. However, considering the objective conditions in our country, our option is the right one.

To conclude, let us say that we welcome the official existence of the three Voltan parties as a victory of the constitution and of the people who demanded a return to a constitutional system.

Yet, will this victory be shunted? The question arises when we look at some practices which, in our view, compromise the real democratic process.

There are appeals to the young, rotting in unemployment, the women, who sweat blood to protect their progeny, and the old (who are numerous!).

However, this does not mean making history which, in turn, is going forth uninterruptedly and mercilessly.

Money and corruption may be sweet, and fear which could be triggered through menaces may be bitter. The mixture of the two makes a foamy drug which is the foundations for fascism. Yet, fascism has always eaten its own promoters, for freedom is indivisible.

Luckily, everywhere around us, the unbreachable wall of the conscience of the masses is rising slowly but surely.

Ouagadougou, 28 March 1980.

#### Answers to Questions

Following this introductory note, the secretary general of the FPV answered the journalists' questions. The first question he was asked was about the minimum conditions demanded by the FPV regarding an eventual relaxation of the situation regarding the statement by the PDV-RDA secretary general who stated, at the conclusion of that party's congress, that he was holding out his hand to the opposition because Upper Volta is sick and because it is unsuitable for the sons of the same mother to fight one another at the bedside of their sick mother.

In answer to the question, Prof Joseph Ki-Zerbo, FPV secretary general, stated: "The FPV cannot reject national unity, for the proper reason that it was born precisely out of this will to unite. You attended our congress and you know that the resulting party is the combination of a certain number of political groups which, in the past, not only did not work together, but, occasionally, turned their backs on the others and even fought one another vigorously.

"We have surmounted all these obstacles. This has not been accomplished without difficulty. We have truly forged this union sometimes at the cost of our own self-respect or support of a slogan or a formula within our programs or the surrender of a position within the old group. We have surmounted all this, thinking that these were necessary sacrifices at the altar of national unity. Well, what we have done once we can still do. Providing, however, that those same conditions are met and are made operational by the combination of political groups within the FPV.

These conditions are the following:

Programmatic conditions: Very frequently we speak of a common minimum program. Several days ago, accidentally, I was leafing through old papers and came across a joint declaration made by the political parties in 1966; let me tell you that, rereading this declaration, I asked myself what was its purpose. It is very easy to string along a few trite



sentences and expressions used in this kind of negotiations such as, for example, "the happiness of the masses." As far as promoting the welfare of the peasant masses, unfortunately, this is a fraud. I believe that should there be a common minimum program, such a program should not consist simply of professing one's faith but adopting a real system of ways and means for the fastest possible implementation of specific objectives. One of them would be to truly involve the mass of the population in drafting such a common program. This would include not only the peasants but the workers and the urban working people as well.

"Secondly, the preliminary condition which must be met is for the parties to agree upon not merely a program but on the application of the constitution. I believe it meaningless to call upon all the parties to unite, engaging in hugging and smiling, while chrousing them and insulting democracy and national unity, promoting divisiveness, and inciting some citizens to beat up others, as is, unfortunately, taking place. As long as we have not clarified this situation and established a real desire to come out of it, there could be no question for us to involve ourselves.

"The calling for a government of national unity could also easily be a trap. For, very frequently, when we speak of a government of national unity we speak very little of the base of this government and a great deal about positions to be filled. Yet, the positions are few. Looking at the number of political groups which have rallied within the PVD-RDA, you will see that they are coming from all political horizons other than, naturally, the progressive side. They represent the entire range of the conservative sector, to put it mildly. I have even heard it said, occasionally, that the constitution should be revised so that positions within the government could be somewhat increased by increasing the number of such positions stipulated in the constitution, so that everybody could have a ministry. This would be quite difficult. The establishment of a government of national unity in Upper Volta would be difficult because of the large number of involved parties. You understand, therefore, that under such circumstances, as far as we are concerned, precautions should be taken to do everything right before embarking ourselves in a boat entitled 'national unity' which, in fact, would be nothing but a pitiful slave ship."

Question: What does the opposition plan to do in terms of the problems mentioned previously, specifically those of Kaya, the engineers' districts, the list of the upper basins, etc...

Answer: As far as the means of the opposition are concerned, you know that the voice of the opposition is weak in a system which is not entirely democratic. I believe that our means are quite limited but that, nevertheless, we have the means to express ourselves. We can speak out, we can express our viewpoints, and we can have our messages reach the mass of the population so that it may become aware of what is taking place. We also have various resources stipulated by the constitution and even by

the judiciary. Even when a case is blocked, one has recourse to other legal rights to try to unblock it, etc.... This is not easy considering the excessive power of the executive sector, as a result of which even in matters of justice things cannot be entirely concealed. On the level of the National Assembly, our representatives can also speak out. They can ask the executive powers questions concerning a number of things.

You may tell me that all this does not take us very far. However, this is how it is if you want a meaningful democracy. Democracy has both greatness and constraints. I think, therefore, that we could do all this, and if it doesn't work, we would try something else. We can inspire sufficiently our members so that they may take up the defense of their own interests. This means their freedom to express themselves and demonstrate. This is absolutely normal. I believe that after exhausting all legal channels it is normal to convert to other means which are not entirely legal. I believe that after having tried such activities and demonstrations, it is certain that if the failures of justice go on, little by little, as has been the case in many other areas, this may lead to confrontation, i.e., to actions which I do not believe will benefit anyone. It is clear that the FPV does not wish to frighten anyone. However, as we have frequently stated, the FPV does not fear anyone.

As to the Upper Basins affair, you know that the Supreme Court passed a decree stating that, in fact, Deputy Zoumane Traore has never been a deputy. Yet, it so happens, that it is precisely his vote that led to everything that was done at the beginning of this legislative session. The elections which took place occurred thanks to Zoumane Traore's vote which decided the outcome of the elections. Following the Supreme Court decree, we were astonished by the letter sent to the President of the Republic asking him why the decree was not acted upon. His answer was that the executive branch had not as yet received official notification of the Supreme Court decree. Yet, this is a letter we received slightly over two weeks ago. If anything new happened meanwhile, I am unaware of it. However, I believe that we are ready to demand the implementation of this Supreme Court decree, for it is in accordance with the constitution that Supreme Court decrees must be obeyed by all public authorities, both legislative and executive. Therefore, we are waiting and, the moment the official notification has been received, we shall see whether or not it is acted upon. Should it be ignored, we may turn to the process to which I hinted previously.

Question: Mister Secretary General, of late there have been a number of movements in Upper Volta, particularly in the trade unions and the draft bill limiting the right to strike. What is your position as per the constitution?

Answer: Both you and I know that there is a draft bill aimed at restricting the exercise of the right to strike. You also know that the extraordinary session which had been planned to consider this draft bill was

deferred under strange conditions, for, with no explanation whatever, the president of the National Assembly notified the assembly members that the session would be closed. Asked why by the press, he answered that it was the prime minister who had asked him to summon this session and that it was, again, the prime minister who had asked him to postpone it. You see, therefore, that even within the presidential majority, all is being passed back and forth like on a tennis court. However, let me say that the draft bill had alarmed a number of Voltan citizens. As I told you a while back, it is thanks to the working people of the main cities and of the Voltan countryside that, little by little, the power was shifted to the civilians. You know this very well. It was thanks to the efforts of the working people that constitutional legitimacy was reestablished. In effect, I believe that the working people in the country are well aware of the fact that simply improving working conditions or raising wages would be a myth and that as long as they do not have some reorganized legal structures on the national level it is clear that the working people will have their conditions become steadily aggravated, even though a certain apparent improvement may take place here or there. Actually, it is very easy to increase the wages of some professional categories. However, if two weeks or two days later prices were to rise far higher, this would become a fraud. I believe, therefore, that everyone has been unfavorably impressed by the draft law. Being the Voltan Progressive Front, we have drafted the position of our deputies in the National Assembly. We shall not reveal here what our deputies will say should this matter be taken up again. I do not know, that the prime minister having proclaimed himself the secretary general of a trade union with seven million members, I do repeat, seven million farmers, some of them must have been left outside, and he has not said whether he was also the secretary general of the urban trade unions. However, I think, without being certain, that this draft bill will be submitted to the deputies of the National Assembly. I believe, however, that should this occur, we shall assume our responsibilities, the more so since, in terms of the trade unions, the FPV has active comrades who do not depend on the FPV, being members or officials of the trade union. We shall not ask our members within the trade union to obey the party's orders. However, it is certain that our members should act in accordance with their beliefs and options as party members.

In turn, taking the floor, Deputy Joseph Ouedraogo, political secretary of the FPV, emphasized that, "On the subject of this draft bill, it is perhaps regrettable that the action of the FPV has triggered the withdrawal of this bill, for, in fact, a number of trade union organizations would have liked to see this law passed, since this would have provided the opportunity for a showdown between the system and the working people's organizations. You know that the secretary general has frequently said that if democracy has been retained in Upper Volta this has been largely thanks to the Voltan working people. Those who today are sharing some of the authority owe this to the Voltan working people. All Voltan working

people have always been ready to defend the population. Consequently, even though the parliamentarians of the FPV are ready to assume their responsibilities within the National Assembly, since we are not afraid of a majority which could pass this bill, despite our opposition, we tell them to be wise and not to vote in favor of the bill for, should they vote for it, this would be to their own detriment."

Prof J. Ki-Zerbo added that, "The social policy of the Voltan government is virtually nonexistent. This is because controlled capitalism does not reach that far, and because if there was total control capitalism might not fare very well. That is why efforts are being made to resolve this problem case by case, avoiding the more dangerous pitfalls, sneaking here and there between the dangers which arise. Well, Upper Volta should adopt an overall policy which would properly tackle the problem of employment for both the Voltan workers and the employers. We must not merely consider those who already have a job. What about the others? All those young people who reach the labor markets in waves. Wherever you go today in Upper Volta, particularly in Ouagadougou and Bobo-Dioulasso, you will see hundreds, sometimes thousands of unemployed young people. Or else, you will see people unemployed after doing an occasional job, or else people who are looking vainly for work. Stop in front of a movie theater any evening and you will see hundreds of young people. I believe, however, that they are being more or less ignored. Therefore, we would need an overall policy which would call for decisions different from the micro-decisions or semblances of decisions which are being taken to avoid, more or less well, the outbursts of the people's anger."

Asked whether the opposition should not meet more frequently with the press, as took place last Friday, since it is not authorized to use national radio broadcasts, the secretary general of the FPV said:

"I would be very happy to implement this suggestion and I believe that we could certainly increase such encounters with the press. I think that we should bear this suggestion in mind. However, this does not mean that we should renounce our right, a basic right to access to the national radio, for you understand that there is a great difference between a meeting such as this one and a message broadcast by the FPV on national radio, a qualitative difference almost, since it is immense. With the radio you cover virtually all Upper Volta instantaneously, not the seven million members of the prime minister's trade union but, in any case, virtually all of Upper Volta. We must exercise this right. That is precisely why we are denied access, for the number of radio receivers is so large in the country that, literally, the radio is a power unto itself. Therefore, what is strange is that the radio is being used at all times by the party in power while the people in the opposition are told to wait for the electoral campaign to gain access to the radio. I notice that politics is being promoted in a number of broadcasts which have nothing to do with politics."

The secretary general of the FPV concluded his talk with the press by thanking all the representatives of the press organs, the representative of the UNDD party, Deputy Anatole Tien-Drebeogo, and all the members who came to listen to the party's message under the current circumstances, reasserting that the FPV favors clarity and prefers the study of the problems facing our country to high-sounding statements on the future and, even less, on the past.

3157

CSO: 4400

## SECTIONAL PARTY ELECTIONS TO BE HELD

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 May 80 p 1

[Text] Party elections at section level will be held next month throughout the country without fail, member of the Central Committee Mr Bob Litana has ruled.

Mr Litana who is chairman of the Elections and Publicity Sub-Committee, gave the assurance in a television interview on Sunday.

He ruled out postponing the elections for the second time.

He said the Party wanted to ensure that the elections were held as scheduled.

Compiling of voters' registers was almost complete and Party members were enthusiastic about the poll.

"There is no question of postponing the elections again because this may dampen the enthusiasm of voters," he said.

He explained that once the elections were held Party structures at the grass-roots level would be broken up by August 31, to allow for branch and ward polls.

Mr Litana said the Party attached importance to the elections because the section would become the most important unit of the organisation.

On apathy among members, Mr Litana admitted that the policy making body of the Party was to blame to some extent.

He stated that the failure by the Central Committee to distribute cards in time might affect the results of the elections.

But he hoped they would be successful and that people of the right calibre would be elected.



School holidays may be cancelled for pupils in the Sesheke and Senanga areas of Western Province where classes had been disrupted by the South African invasion, Minister of State for Education Mr Allan Chilimboyi has hinted.

Pupils had their studies disturbed by South African troops who terrorised and harassed people till they withdrew recently.

Mr Chilimboyi said his office was still awaiting a report from Western Province chief education officer Mr Muyunda Musole.

Mr Chilimboyi emphasised that such action would only be taken with the recommendation of the education authorities in the affected areas.

He did not rule out the possibility of establishing a lower pass mark to Form One for pupils in Sesheke and Senanga.--Zana.

CSO: 4420

# APATHY TOWARD PARTY REPORTED IN SERENJE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 May 80 p 7

[Text]

APATHY towards Party organisation in Serenje is so rife that some sections have only two UNIP members in a district with a population of 63,000, governor Mr Leo Katakwe said yesterday.

And in Kabwe Urban, the Party has no vehicle to enable regional officials to check on Party organisation.

In a telephone interview, Mr Katakwe ordered officials to double up their efforts to ensure that more people joined the Party.

The district received about 2,000 Party cards this year which were distributed throughout the region but no body knew how many had been sold so far.

Mr Katakwe could not explain what had contributed to the apathy but said he was hopeful that things would improve.

"We have the task to win the confidence of the people in the 20 wards because there are cases where you find two or three people with UNIP cards," he said.

The Party was presently engaged in forming sections whose success depended on the strength of membership, he said.

## Important

Like any other business, he said, the selling of cards was important in boosting Party activities saying "time is not on our side in mobilising the masses to this effect but we are doing our best."

Kabwe Urban regional secretary, Mr Kasonda Mukoboto, said that the Party was pre-occupied with compiling voters roll in preparation for the elections.

"But we are being held back by lack of transport. At times we walk five kilometres to make follow-ups and obviously it will take us time to complete the exercise," he said.

Mr Mukoboto said the region had received 8,000 cards out of which only 2,000 had been sold and that the membership drive had been retarded by additional Party work like the demarcation of sections and compiling of voters roll.

He called on Party officials to work round the clock to complete the voters roll exercise by the end of this month because they had to complete 819 sections.

But he warned that to ensure smooth completion of the exercise there was need to raise membership at sectional level. "It is a job to be done with vigour," Mr Mukoboto said.

In Kalulushi and Chambishi, miners were reported to be enthusiastic in becoming card-carrying members of the Party. Member of Parliament for the area, Mr

Webster Lamba said over the weekend.

Mr Lamba said he was promised that miners would buy cards after meeting branch leaders of the Mineworkers Union of Zambia, church leaders and other influential men in the two mining towns.

Meanwhile, ZANA reports: Chingola Member of Parliament, Mr Denny Kapandula, addressed a public

meeting in Chiwempala community hall saying that the aim of decentralisation is to better the lives of Zambians and not to destroy the Party.

Mr Kapanduja maintained that it was ridiculous for people to keep saying that the Party would wither away by decentralisation, saying that there was no way in which the new system would fail to work with adequate cooperation from all Zambians.

CSO: 4420

CONVERSION OF STATE RANCHES INTO FAMILY UNITS DISCUSSED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 18 May 80 p

[Report by Patches Lwenje: "Land Row Looms in the South"]

[Text]

**WHEN** the idea of turning the failed State ranches in Southern Province and elsewhere into more viable family settlement schemes was implemented some time ago, it seemed a very sound one.

Indeed, going by the example of Magoye settlement scheme where 26 settlers have transformed what was once a forest reserve into a highly productive farmland, authorities had been encouraged to embark on more of such exercises.

Other former State ranches to be turned into family settlement schemes include Batoka, Naluama, Mugota, Choma, Kalomo and others in the province — and in many of these tremendous progress has already been made.

The big problem is at the former Kayuni State ranch some ten or so kilometres from Monze town in Chief Choongo's area.

The chief and his headmen in this area are up in arms against what they

term a "deliberate attempt to deprive us of our land" — and tempers are so high that an ugly and bloody confrontation appears imminent

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The big problem is at the former Kayuni State ranch

some 10km or so from Monze town in Chief Choongo's area.

The chief and his headmen are up in arms against what they term a "deliberate attempt to deprive us of our land" — and tempers are so high that an ugly and bloody confrontation appears imminent.

What has incensed them is that suddenly they find that they can no longer graze their cattle in the areas they have been for years.

Nor do they have adequate arable land since the pastureland has been demarcated into plots for new settler farmers.

The affected villagers have discovered that the "confiscated" land, which was their source of not only grazing land but also firewood, water and other domestic necessi-

ties, is now out of bounds and a few have actually been forced to pay "fines" for "trespassing" when they graze their animals there.

Said a bitter headman Moses Haatila: "In an area where we have freely raised our cattle, drawn our water and collected our firewood, now our children and ourselves are chased like dogs."

"How is it that when a white man owned this land we had access to all these? Is this what independence means?"

Added headman Haamwimbu Chooka of the same area: "When the Government took over this land we were promised that it would eventually be given to us."

Now the whole area has been fenced off and we have been left in the cold. How do we survive?"

The seven hardest hit headmen, Ndumba, Mooya, Ng'andu, Haatila, Mweete and Ng'andu Kalyalya are particularly bitter.

The area where their villages are concentrated and confined gets severely flooded during the rainy season and as a result they can hardly engage in any productive farming.

And since the grazing land is situated in the fenced off areas which are now out of bounds, there is nowhere to graze the thousands of their cattle.

The result of this grim arrangement is all too obvious. Whereas the cattle in the settlement areas are fat and healthy, those belonging to the affected villagers are already assuming skeletal proportions.

Some of the villagers claim that when the scheme was first introduced they were

told that one of the "qualifications" was that an applicant must possess a lot of cattle "and yet despite the fact that many of us have thousands of animals we were ignored in preference to people from towns and other areas."

## Pushed

This is in fact what has riled Chief Choongo and the affected villagers. Said the chief: "Why should people from Haamusonde, Chiefs Mwanza, Chona, Utwenuka and other areas come and settle in our land while our own people are pushed to the flooded areas?"

"We also want to grow food, but we see our land being given to town people and others who know nothing about farming."

"We have been farming and growing our own food for years even before politicians started telling us to do so. But how are we going to contribute to the 'lima' programme with no land?"

Rather than continue "living in water" many people in Choongo's 192 villages have deserted to seek "greener pastures" in places like Chief Muchila's area, Chamuka, Liteta, Nkomeshva, Namwala and others, leaving several villages deserted.

A young woman who fled to Muchila, Salia Munzili, said: "Chief Muchila is offering huge tracts of land to anyone and has told everyone seeking refuge that they are welcome."

Remarked a bitter Chief Choongo: "I suppose Muchila is very nappy with the situation. My loss in people is obviously his gain. Maybe some other people in their air-conditioned Lusaka offices are also happy."

The chief and his headmen have made repeated appeals to local Party leaders including governor Shadrack Mwiimba who, they say,

"has done absolutely nothing apart from making vague promises which have yet to materialise".

Reportedly the only two times the governor ventured to the area was last October when he got a letter from the Party Secretary-General, Mr Mainza Chona, urging him to try and solve the problem locally after the villagers had made several personal appeals to the Party chief.

Said Mr Chona in the letter copied to the headmen: "Sorry, I can't chase any people who come to see me. I hope you can assure them of the efforts that you are making to sort out the matter."

If the governor has been making any efforts the headmen and their people are obviously not impressed.

Snorted headman Ndumba: "We have never seen this Mr Mwimba since October last year and he has given us no assurances. If these people are not willing to help we will fight on our own — and I mean physical fighting if necessary."

This ominous view is echoed by almost everyone in the affected area and those of chiefs Monze and Haamusonde where Bweengwa Member of Parliament, Mr Rex Natala, recently warned of a "mass exodus" of people to other areas if the land crisis is not solved quickly.

He said in a recent interview with the *Sunday Times*: "The Government should listen to people's appeals and allocate them with reserved land such as Hakwamba forest reserve, some parts of Chirundu, Lochinvar and State ranches in Hulwa, Muyobe and Monze owned by the Zambia Cattle Development Company."

### **Alleged**

He thinks that people had continued to experience land problems in the south

because much of the land was occupied by missionaries and there were some "unproductive" State ranches.

Mr Natala alleged that Chikuni and Rusangu missions in the province owned large tracts of land which he claimed they were not utilising, saying: "Part of this land should be given to the villagers and farmers in the area."

But some prominent Party leaders in Monze have accused the MP of "deliberately inciting villagers to their present militancy" by preaching regionalism in the allocation of land especially at the Kayuni scheme.

These leaders point out that when the decision was made to turn Kayuni State ranch into a settlement scheme for the people of chiefs Monze, Choongo and Haamusonde, Mr Natala allegedly wanted to put in people from only one specific area.

"This kind of thinking," said one leader, "is contrary to set Party and Government policies. Any Zambian should be free to settle anywhere in this country so long as he is able to carve out a decent living from the land."

The idea behind starting these schemes was to train local people not only how to run cattle ranches but also food production for themselves and on a commercial basis.

When the Kayuni scheme started last year under the supervision of a non-profit making organisation called Family Farms, the idea was to send out application forms to people in the area and to others who might be interested after the locals had been satisfied.

Family Farms general manager Lee Holland had meant to conduct the exercise quietly as had been done at other converted State ranches.

"But when word came out that Kayuni was to be released for this project, influential people suddenly started swarming around to confuse things."

A meeting was held where it was decided that there should be no interference from politicians and that people from "other areas" should not be invited to join the scheme — with the latter bit probably referring to people from towns.

Mr Holland would not say whether the political pressure has ceased now except that in his view the scheme is doing "very well" and that from a strictly technical point of view, we have the right people at the scheme.

He said that his company processed about 400 applications out of which they needed 38 settlers to fill the 38 plots at the scheme. Not all the 38 have been filled and thus he wondered why the people crying for land had not applied.

### **Utilise**

"Applications are not considered on how many cattle one has. Rather we look mainly at those who we think are competent enough to utilise the land fully. It is no good owning thousands of cattle and just looking at them."

"As you can see the transformation at Kayuni is already evident. For the first time in ten years Kayuni is now producing maize, cotton, sunflower and other crops; and to my mind the country is the one to benefit from this," Mr Holland said.

He added that the people of the area must be properly educated to learn what is good for Zambia and not just themselves. They must be told that it would be wrong to "just give" land to people who do not put it to good use.

On the loud cries of "raw deal" from the seven affected headmen in Chief



Choongo's area Mr Holland said: "We will have to deal with those very carefully. I sympathise with their plight because their grazing land has been taken away."

"But we are trying very hard to battle with the floods in their area to try and control it."

Mr Holland said that in fact Chief Choongo's people constitute more than 50 per cent of the settlers the Kayuni people.

"They are in the majority at the scheme and we have reserved some few empty farms for them but none of the headmen or their people have so far applied for these."

### Settled

The chairman of the scheme, Mr Emerson Muniyama, said that of those who have already settled, 17 are from Chief Choongo's and the rest from other areas.

Mr Muniyama himself comes from Chief Choongo's area and is one of the lucky ones to be accepted. He now owns a large farm with more than 200 cattle and grows crops ranging from maize, sunflower and groundnuts and is, in his own words, "quite comfortable".

It is this obvious sign of success and well-being that drives the headmen green

with envy in an area which they consider their own.

Compared with their own barren confines the sight of healthy cattle grazing contentedly in the fenced areas while their own thin ones make do with sparse grass is too much.

Said one headman: "We deserve a share of this cake in our own land. If we can't get into this settlement area there will be blood. Why should people from elsewhere enjoy themselves in our land?"

As if to add insult to injury, some cattle from the settlement scheme occasionally leave their fenced areas and stray into the headmen's sparse pastureland to share the little the other animals have.

As one such herd belonging to a settler from the scheme was placidly crossing back into the fenced area from the other side, an enraged headman Haatila swore violently and fumed:

"They even have the nerve to graze their cattle here when they chase us like dogs from their land if we bring our cattle. We will start spearing their animals now if they don't stop torturing us like this."

If the problem is not solved soon those spears may just be aimed at people!

# TBZ TO SCRAP TENANT SYSTEM

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 May 80 p 7

[Text]

**THE National Union of Plantation and Agricultural Workers (NUPAW) has uncovered an alleged plot by the Tobacco Board of Zambia to abolish the present tobacco tenant scheme system.**

In a statement released shortly after the meeting between top TBZ and NUPAW officials in Kabwe at the weekend, union general secretary, Mr Stephen Silwimba, warned that the move would lead to the collapse of the tobacco industry in the country.

He called on the Party and its Government to intervene and protect workers.

He said already TBZ had allegedly declared 176 workers redundant in Eastern and Northern provinces. The industry has altogether 3,000 workers throughout the country.

Other plans include the elimination of tenant system which the union feels may completely kill TBZ itself and

lead to mass unemployment," he said.

The meeting was attended by TBZ training and personnel manager Mr G. B. Tembo, Eastern Province administrative officer, Mr Chiunda, provincial assistant accountant from Chipata Mr M. Mtonga and Central Province administrative officer, Mr K. Phiri.

Union representatives were Mr Silwimba, his chairman Mr Jackson Ikowa, Mr E. M. Mucheleka and Mr A. R. Jere.

Mr Silwimba said during the meeting the union appealed to the management to stop wholesale redundancies.

They suggested that another meeting between the TBZ management officials and union leaders be arranged to map out a common strategy for the benefit of the industry and the nation as a whole.

## GOVERNMENT TAKE OVER OF TWO COMPANIES REPORTED

LUSAKA TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 May 80 p 2

(Text)

**THE Government has now completely taken over ZCBC stores from Booker (Zambia) Limited and National Drug Company Limited after paying the remaining total of K2.5 million to both companies.**

The money represents a 33 1/3 per cent of Booker (Z) Ltd. equity in ZCBC and 49 per cent in NDC.

A final agreement at which the take-over was formalised took place at the National Import and Export Corporation (NIEC) headquarters yesterday with NIEC chairman Mr. Ignatius Mwachewe and director of Booker McConnell Ltd. Mr. Mike Hyndes signing the final agreement.

The agreement to transfer ZCBC to the Government was reached after negotiations between the Government and the two companies over the past few months.

The Government through NIEC and Booker McConnell Ltd. of Great Britain through its subsidiary Booker (Z) Ltd. have been partners in the ZCBC since 1968 and NDC, when the Government first purchased 51 per cent shares in the company.

Both partners have said the partnership has been successful and believed that time had come for these businesses to pass into the hands of Zambians.

Bookers have, however, agreed to continue to second key management personnel to ZCBC when requested.

Mr. Hyndes said that his company would continue to involve itself in the economic life of Zambia.

Recently, the company, in collaboration with the British Ministry of Overseas Development started an agricultural development programme in the Northern and Central provinces of Zambia.

In this way, the expertise and experience of Bookers will continue to be available to Zambia, he said.

Booker McConnell has taken a shareholding in the American parent company which owns Hybrid poultry farms in Zambia.

The farms will now be managed by Booker's agricul-

tural division and its association with Zambia will continue.

A spokesman for NIEC said ZCBC currently had nine departmental stores and 49 supermarkets and shops spread over seven of the nine provinces of Zambia.

In addition to wholesale and manufacture of medicines and pharmaceuticals, NDC operates 18 chemists and drug stores in different parts of the country.

Director general of Zimco, Mr. James Mapoma, held a luncheon held at a Lusaka hotel that investigations had been launched to find out in which field Booker McConnell could assist Zambia — and that was in management.

Mr. Mapoma said it was hoped that the cordial relationship which had existed between the company and Zambia over the years would continue to grow from strength to strength.

The challenge Zambia faced by the new development would be honoured by those who were going to take over the two companies, Mr. Mapoma said.

Mr. Mapoma said he was satisfied with the take-over negotiations result because they were conducted cordially and looked forward to many successes ahead.

## EMERGENCY MEASURES GOVERN WESTERN PROVINCE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 18 May 80 p 1

(Text)

**EMERGENCY measures are under way in parts of Western Province to restore life after the departure of South African troops who had been terrorising Zambians there.**

Food supplies are being rushed to some areas in Senanga and Sesheke where famine is imminent since people did not cultivate their gardens because of harassment by the racist soldiers.

The Zambia Red Cross is providing temporary tent shelters, bedding and clothing to villagers whose houses were destroyed.

Landmines are being cleared away by Zambian security forces who are rebuilding a bridge which was bombed near Senanga.

In addition, repairs are being carried out on schools damaged through vandalism when pupils and teachers deserted in fear of the South African invasion.

Government officials are urging people to return to their homes now that the Zambia National Defence Force had restored peace.

Leaders in the province recounted atrocities committed by the fascist troops and damage caused to both public and private property.

They commended people for patriotism and vigilance.

As a result of the serious security situation in certain parts of Senanga posed by the South African aggressors there is still virtually no Government activity in some areas with several schools still shut down.

Governor Mr Samuel Wamwui told me that inaccessible areas are Sinjembela, Mulele, Mutomeno, Mbume and Kaongomathi — which are seriously hit by famine.

Mr Wamwui urged the Central Committee to make a decision whether Party elections should go ahead in those areas. He said to hold elections at this stage "was impossible."

Provincial political secretary Mr John Simbutwe and chief education officer Mr Muyunda Musole spoke of

poor Grade Seven results this year as a result of the grave security situation in Senanga and Sesheke.

Both attributed the poor performance to the fact that some schools were "on and off" because of South African incursions which disrupted classes.

Mr Musole said he would make recommendations to the province's acting permanent secretary Mr Silumelume Mubukwanu, on the poor Grade Seven results and the uncertainty over the running of schools in Senanga and Sesheke.

He said: "We hope the Minister of Education and Culture will come up with a major policy statement on the issue."

...He added that the Government had directed that provision should be made for pupils running away from sensitive areas to enter any school in the region.

The chief education officer reported that there were 27 primary schools in Senanga and seven in Sesheke on the western bank of River Zambezi which had been adversely affected by the security situation.

Efforts would be made immediately the situation returned to normal to deliver foodstuffs to "dedicated teachers" in the affected schools, he said.

Mr Musole confirmed that some schools still remained closed because of their remoteness and nearness to Namibia; among them Imusho, Ngwese and Sinjembela.

It was a pity that innocent children whose classes were "interrupted" and could not concentrate on their studies were made to sit for examinations together with those not affected by the war situation.

"This is the field we thought educational authorities could have given concessions because children who failed the examinations are victims of circumstances," he said.

On famine, Mr Simbotwe said measures had already been taken through Namboard to deliver mealie meal to the areas.

In Senanga, Mr Wamuwi and villagers returning to their homes related how the Boers organised and addressed meetings urging people to show them SWAPO bases.

One of the villagers Mr Muleta Mukelabai talked of a day when the South African troops stormed a village using "short" people to distribute essential commodities.

"These short people were very friendly when giving out

essential commodities, like soap, salt, sugar and sweets to children. But when you told them you wouldn't know where SWAPO bases are, they became very rough and started pulling your beard," he said.

He said: "We had no facilities such as shelters and food to give them. We used to face a lot of problems."

He said people were now returning to their homes, their morale boosted by the ZNDF members working to bring life back to normal.

Since a pontoon at Kalongola was blown up last March, there has been no direct link between the two districts and passing through Kaoma was expensive.

The security forces from the ZNDF's engineering section in Mufulira are trying to put up a temporary pontoon to ferry across the Zambezi materials for the damaged bridge.

Meanwhile, Senanga businessman, Mr William Mwanangombe is today virtually broke — and he blames it all on South Africa.

For, until last May Mr Mwanangombe was prosperous owning, among other property, a shop and a Mercedes Benz truck.

Ill-luck befell him one day as his truck was travelling to Senanga from Livingstone, laden with more than K5,000 worth of goods.

## ZNPF SEEKS TO IMPROVE SOCIAL SECURITY SYSTEM

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 May 80 p 1

[Text]

THE Government has invited proposals from labour leaders to improve the social security system.

Prime Minister Mr Daniel Lisulo, said the readiness of the Party and its Government to discuss fresh proposals from the labour leaders underline the importance "we attach to the advancement of the social policy programme".

He was opening a K5 million complex building belonging to the Zambia National Provident Fund in Kitwe yesterday.

~~He described the building~~ as unique because it was the only one of its kind in Zambia with shops, offices and flats.

His guests included Copperbelt Member of the Central Committee Mr Shadreck Soko and several high-ranking Party and Government officials.

He said he was aware of the anxiety among labour leaders on the inadequacy of the ZNPF as a social security scheme.

### Framework

As workers representatives, they had from time to time

urged the Government to review the framework of the fund's operations to broaden its activities so that better benefits could be paid to workers.

He said: "I appreciate their anxiety. I wish to assure you that the Party and its Government are doing all that can be done to improve the current social security provisions."

"The Government is prepared to receive and examine any package concerning proposals from labour leaders on how best we should improve our social security system."

Social security provisions, were a crucial element.

Mr Lisulo directed the ZNPF to start prosecuting Government departments and ministries which failed to subscribe.

He was commenting on an appeal by permanent secretary for Labour and Social Services, Mr Bwembya Lukutati that some ministries, especially Education and Culture, had not forwarded ZNPF contributions for some time.



## IMPACT OF POOR ECONOMY ON EMPLOYMENT REPORTED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 18 May 80 p 1

[Text]

ABOUT 1,000 workers in various industries were laid off in October last year due to the unhealthy state of the Zambian economy according to figures just published by the Zambia Federation of Employers in Lusaka.

The federation says that the number of job seekers now stands at 56,445 but this figure would have been higher if it were not for the "Government policy not to lay off labour despite the decline in investment and production."

"The employment situation in the country appears to have deteriorated further in 1979.

"Despite normal increase in jobs at an average of four per cent per annum and the increase in the number of primary and secondary school leavers who have entered the labour force, the level of paid employment

appears to have declined further in 1979," the ZFE said in a statement yesterday.

Redundancies continued to reflect the unhealthy state of economic activity in the country.

Paid employment dropped from 393,000 in 1975 to 364,000 in 1979.

### Declined

The labour force continued to increase but the number of persons earning declined. Indications are that unemployment and under-employment increased tremendously," the ZFE said.

The Zambian situation was a reflection of the global unemployment projections recently released by the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

According to the (ILO) Director-General Mr Francis Blanchard the outlook for job seekers in the 80s would continue to be dismal.

"Provisional ILO estimates indicate that in the industrialised north around 60 million jobs will have to be created between 1980 and the end of 1987 both to absorb those joining the work force and to eliminate existing unemployment.

But in the industrialised south nearly 600 million jobs will be needed to give people minimum basic needs for themselves and their families, says Mr Blanchard.

In the mining sector, the ZFE noted that production of copper declined from 650,000 tonnes in 1978 to 595,000 tonnes in 1979 — a drop of about 9.3 per cent.

● Livingstone MP Mr Sebastian Kapulu urged the Party and its Government to amend the Constitution to curb the influx of people from rural to urban areas through legislation.

## BULGARIA PLEDGES ECONOMIC AID

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 May 80 pp 1, 5

[Text]

BULGARIA has pledged to continue to give all possible assistance towards the economic recovery of both Zambia and the new independent republic of Zimbabwe.

The pledge was made in Livingstone by Bulgarian Deputy Prime Minister, Professor Stamen Stamenov, yesterday.

Speaking at a luncheon held in his honour at the Musi-O-Tunya Inter-Continental Hotel by Southern Province political secretary Mr Azon Soko, he said his country was aware of the economic problems Zambia was experiencing as a result of this country's support for the freedom struggle south of the Zambezi.

Prof. Stamenov said now that the Zimbabwe issue had been settled, his country would give all possible assistance towards the economic recovery of that country and Zambia.

Prof. Stamenov gave as an example his country, which he said was at the end of the Second World War, 35 years ago, classified as one of the world's poorest.

"But with assistance from such friendly countries as the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, we have

managed to develop," the visiting Bulgarian leader said.

Earlier, Mr Soko thanked Bulgaria and all progressive countries which had given Zambia assistance during the liberation of Zimbabwe.

Zambia and Bulgaria signed a four-point agreement in Lusaka aimed at revamping Zambia's economy.

Chairman of the Political, Legal and Constitutional Subcommittee Mr Reuben

Kamanga signed on behalf of the Zambian Government while Prof. Stamenov signed for his country.

The Prescribed Minerals Commission of Zambia, and Power Reactor and Nuclear Fuel Development Corporation of Japan, yesterday signed a uranium prospecting agreement after nearly two years of negotiations.

Signing on behalf of Zambia was Minister of Mines, Mr Mufaya Mumbuna, who is the vice-chairman of the commission.

Under the Third National Development Plan, Mr Mumbuna said, Zambia would diversify her mineral sector, and with the concluding of the uranium agreement, Zambia had passed a further milestone in her march towards the exploitation of her resources.

Agip Spa, the minister said, had budgeted to spend over K5 million in foreign exchange on their prospecting operations while Saaberg Interplan would spend a large sum of their prospecting operations, and would open offices in Lusaka.

Replying to the minister's speech, leader of the Japanese delegation, Mr Mitsuo Saito, who signed on behalf of the Japanese company, expressed his appreciation to the Zambian authorities for the cooperation they had given his delegation in finalising the agreement.

The area which the two sides were entering into, Mr Saito said, was a new and unexplored one. Prospecting he said, required the continuation of tough and patient works for a long period, and promised that the power reactor and Nuclear Fuel Development Corporation of Japan would do its best by using all their knowledge and experience.

● Establish an agro-industrial project in the form of a State farm which will grow vegetables, fruit and carry out livestock production, animal feed and food processing plants;

● Manufacture electric motors and water pumps. Preliminary discussions would start soon for the setting up of chemical petrochemical and pharmaceutical projects;

● Construct roads and improve road transport and

● Assist in mineral prospecting and development.

In Salisbury, work at Wankie coal mines returned to normal yesterday after 4,000 striking miners agreed to await a government decision to fix a national minimum wage.

Meanwhile, Zimbabwe's military command acknowledged for the first time yesterday problems in creating a new army for the nation, and said an official inquiry had been launched into the cause of the difficulties.

— Times Reporter/Zana/Rtr.

CSO: 4420

## SENIOR POLICE OFFICIALS SUSPENDED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 May 80 p 1

[Text] Five senior police officers, including a deputy commissioner have been suspended pending investigations into undisclosed offences.

Home Affairs permanent secretary Mr Phineas Musukwa confirmed the suspensions in Lusaka yesterday and named the officers as deputy commissioner in charge of administration Mr. ~~Diok~~ ~~Mpundu~~ - 41; assistant commissioners Mr Keli Walubita, 37, and Mr Africa Lungu, 51; superintendent Luke Kapasa, 46, and assistant superintendent Jonias Banda, 40, who was commandant of Kamfinsa police in Kitwe.

Mr Musukwa said: "I am aware that five senior police officers have been suspended pending investigations. I cannot tell you what they have done because the investigations are still going on."

He would not say whether the officers had been suspended for issues related to their offices.

"I cannot say it is misconduct related to their work or not. I have no further comment. All I am aware of is that they have been suspended," he said.

He said results of the investigations would be made public. Some of the officers affected have been in the force for a long time.

Mr Mpundu joined the force in 1959 and rose to his present rank in 1978, while Mr Walubita joined in 1968 and was promoted to his present post two years ago. He was in charge of Lilayi Police Training School. Mr Lungu joined in 1952 and he was promoted in 1978. He was in charge of staff matters at force headquarters.

Mr Kapasa and Mr Banda became police officers in 1965 and 1960 and earned their promotions in 1977 and 1976 respectively.

Mr Kapasa was based in Lusaka as quarter-master.

On December 20, last year President Kaunda suspended commissioner of police Mr Jeffrey Munalula pending investigations into an allegation of possible misconduct.

Mr Munalula has appeared before a Lusaka magistrate's court on a charge of theft by public servant in which it was alleged he stole a gearbox from a Toyota Land-Cruiser donated to the Zambia Police Force.

Three senior police officers in Ndola were suspended last November pending investigations into alleged criminal activities.

Copperbelt police chief Mr Julius Zulu who confirmed the suspensions then said the three were a senior superintendent and two assistant superintendents.

And Lusaka Urban police chief Mr Bainwell Kasauka was suspended in December last year, and sent to prison in March this year for having emeralds illegally.

A police officer who shot dead a street vendor in Lusaka on Thursday is being held for questioning, divisional officer commanding Mr Mwenda Muyunda confirmed.

The incident occurred at the second class trading area near Zambezi bar during an operation aimed at clearing vendors out of the city.

According to reports the shooting was when the officer confronted vendors and opened fire, hitting the man three times.

Meanwhile, Home Affairs Minister Mr Wilfred Phiri said last night that 3,100 persons were killed in road accidents between 1967 and December last year.

The minister said more people died from road accidents than in armed robberies and in the war against the former rebel Rhodesian regime.

He was speaking on Television Zambia's "Tonight" programme, in which he announced the launching of a road safety campaign today jointly by the road traffic department and the National Road Safety Council.

He said "The carnage on our roads has claimed the precious lives of many men and women who should have been contributing significantly to development.

"Yet the conscience of the public does not seem to have been sufficiently aroused by this depressing catalogue of accidents which has caused the Party and its Government great concern."

He called for ways of reducing road accidents in the country, saying the nation could not go on losing valuable human life in this manner.

Road accidents were caused mainly by failures in the human element, as well as mechanical faults in machines, he said.

Mr Phiri stated that statistics had shown that a larger number of victims in road accidents were pedestrians.

In Lusaka alone, 84 pedestrians died in road accidents last year.

CSO: 4420

## REVAMPING NATION'S AGRICULTURAL STRATEGY REVIEWED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 18 May 80 pp 1, 7

[Text] The Central Committee was throughout the week locked in talks at State House with President Kaunda discussing strategy to revamp Zambia's agricultural set-up whose performance has been short of a disaster.

Details have yet to be made public on what blueprint has been decided upon which, hopefully, might turn out to be the real answer to Zambia's chronic food problems.

This meeting is one of a number of similar ambitious efforts which have been made in the past to try to bolster the farming sector.

The problem has been accepted by the admission of the Namboard that the earlier estimates of the country producing eight million bags of maize this year had now been revised. Only five million bags would be harvested.

This figure falls short of the 7.5 million bags consumed annually. To offset the shortfall, Namboard says Zambia will have to import additional maize from South Africa, Zimbabwe, the United States and Canada.

The commercial Farmers Bureau estimates that all in all Zambia's food import will amount to K140 million for maize, wheat and barley for malting beer.

It is against such a dismal background that President Kaunda summoned the Central Committee to Lusaka to attend the food talks at State House.

The question which experts pose is: Can Zambia afford to spend such vast amounts of foreign exchange on its food imports? By contrast the Zambian Horticultural Company (Zamhort) expects to export K1 million worth of fruits and vegetables to the Middle East and Saudi Arabia.

According to statistics from the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development, in 1976 the population of Zambia was 5.1 million (it has since increased to 5.9) of which two million lived in seven major towns along the line of the rail.



The remainder of the population may be assumed to live in the rural areas.

The ministry computes that 20 per cent of the population are of a school age. This, therefore, means only less than 40 per cent of the population are engaged in the farming sector.

Given these figures, Zambia is rated to have the highest urban population in Africa and the need to grow more food for the urban dwellers therefore becomes very important.

The relevant Government agencies and the Commercial Farmers Bureau agree that there are roughly between 20,000 to 35,000 small emergent farmers--that is those who have risen above subsistence farming to sell at least half of their produce in an average year.

At the time of independence there were reported to be 1,200 commercial farmers in the country. The figure has dwindled to slightly above 500, most of the expatriate farmers having left at independence.

It is to these farmers, both commercial and emergent, that Zambia's agricultural planners, including President Kaunda and members of the Central Committee, will have to address themselves if agricultural production is to increase substantially.

During the current Third National Development Plan, which ends in 1983, it is envisaged that total investment into agriculture will be K509 million.

Of the amount K370 million will be provided by the Government while an additional K54 million will come from the private and corporate sectors together with K85 million being invested in natural resources.

The total investment during the second National Plan in agriculture was K168 million.

In terms of production it is agreed that figures have gone up both for the production of maize and other crops.

But since then there has been a general cutdown in the maize output by both commercial farmers and peasants. The bias has been towards cash crops like groundnuts, cotton and beans -- at the expense of Zambia's staple food, maize.

Take the year 1965 as an example. The Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development says there was virtually no sunflower grown in Zambia on a commercial scale in that year. But the following year farmers sold 8,000 tonnes of the crop.

By 1976 the figure had doubled. The production of soya beans in the same period jumped from nil to 15,000 tonnes.

Cotton rose from 2,000 tonnes in 1965 to 4,000 tonnes in 1976.

Vegetables increased from 13,000 tonnes in 1965 to 30,000 tonnes in 1975; poultry went up from 1,230 tonnes in 1965 to 21,471 tonnes in 1975; groundnuts from 7,458 to 9,460 tonnes while the production of wheat had increased to 4,000 tonnes in 1976 from virtually nothing in 1965.

Chairman of the Commercial Farmers Bureau, Mr James Garner recently contended that the price of maize was not attractive enough, even considering that it had been increased over a number of occasions.

Only towards the end of last year, Minister of Agriculture and Water Development, Mr Alexander Chikwanda said the Government had agreed on a new producer price of K9.20 to K11.70 a bag.

But noted Mr Garner: "The price of maize has been and still is far too low, even considering the very large increase from K9.20 to K11.70. From 1954 to 1980 the price of maize has increased by almost 200 per cent.

"Over the same period, the main inputs have increased as follows: fertiliser almost 300 per cent, diesel 750 per cent, tractors 1,000 per cent."

The bureau says Mr Garner, would like to see a price fixed whereby the subsistence farmer can improve his profit to allow him to get on with development.

It has long been a bone of contention, on the part of the commercial farmers, that the present high taxation rates have deterred potential large-scale growers of maize and other crops from expanding their operations.

In a critical appraisal of Zambia's agricultural performance the eminent agronomist, Professor Rene Dumont told *New Africa* magazine recently:

"Since my first visit to Zambia in 1967, it has become externally dependent. The whole economic system is based on imports. Big automatised factories have destroyed home-grown small industries and handicrafts.

"But because the country cannot import any more, you have situations as now where you cannot find salt. There used to be like in Tanzania, an indigenous small salt industry which was completely destroyed by the monopoly of the imported salt.

Professor Dumont was recently in Zambia at the invitation of President Kaunda and during his stay was commissioned to make an appraisal of Zambia's rural development strategy.

He has made various recommendations to the Zambian Government following his observations here.

In another study of Zambia's development strategy Dr Ann Seidman, once an economics lecturer at the University of Zambia, has posed the following questions:

"Should Zambia at this stage of its development use scarce Government investment funds to produce private cars for the few people with incomes or should it give priority to the production of simple tools and equipment to increase rural productivity and levels of living for example animal drawn ploughs, maize grinding machines, equipment for drilling boreholes to provide all the year-round water supplies?"

Isn't it time we firmly set our priorities and made sure they are followed?

## SOKO BACKS MANDATORY FARM SERVICE FOR OFFICIALS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 21 May 80 p 1

[Text] President Banda should make it mandatory for leaders in the Party and its Government to go back to the land and set an example for the rest of the people, a member of the Central Committee has suggested.

Mr Shadreck Soko, for the Copperbelt Province, said as long as conditions in rural areas remained unattractive, the Party and its Government should not hope to stem rural-urban migration.

Addressing a news conference in Ndola yesterday, he said: "I know most of my colleagues will hate me for making such a suggestion, but I do not care because we leaders must set the example first then our people will follow us."

Mr Soko called the conference to defend the Prime Minister Mr Daniel Lisulo over a story which appeared in the TIMES OF ZAMBIA of May 3 which said that Mr Lisulo was riled by remarks by vice-chairman of the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions Mr Herbert Bweupe on the question of going back to the land at a Labour Day rally in Ndola.

Mr Soko said since the statement was made in Ndola, he took it upon himself to "clear the air" by stating that the Prime Minister was not in conflict with Mr Bweupe.

Useful

At the rally, Mr Lisulo said he could not go back to the land because he was useful as a lawyer and as Prime Minister and that only those without any purpose for staying in town should do so.

This remark has aroused public debate with several letters sent to the TIMES of ZAMBIA and the SUNDAY TIMES attacking Mr Lisulo for saying that. (See letters on Page 4).

Mr Soko said the speeches of both Mr Lisulo and Mr Dweupe meant one thing and he scoffed at people who had written letters in the Press criticising the Prime Minister's speech.

He said the authors might have misconstrued the Prime Minister's remarks, but that it was a healthy sign for citizens to question what their leaders said.

"The spirit of nationals analysing what we leaders say is a healthy one because it shows a nation's maturity. Let our people continue to analyse whatever we say otherwise we would become stagnant, there would be no development at all," he said.

Referring to the go-back-to-the-land issue, Mr Soko said the President should make a deliberate policy which would require leaders in the Central Committee, the Cabinet or at any other level to go back to the land and develop their areas.

"The purpose of us going back is to be exemplary in those areas. We can have plots or houses in the urban areas, but we should remember that all of us originally come from the rural areas. We have our own original homes there," said Mr Soko who is a farmer in Kazimale.

He said the President himself had set the example by going back to the land at Shambalakale farm in Chinsali where his first son, Panji, was managing the farm.

"Our natural homes are in the rural areas, those plots and houses we have in Lusaka, or Ndola just came by accident of independence," said Mr Soko.

Mr Soko explained that he did not mean that leaders should retire from the Party or Government, but that they could set up agricultural ventures at their homes to encourage other people to do the same.

He said as long as rural areas remained unattractive, it would not be possible for people to leave bright urban life to go to the darkness of villages.

It was necessary for the Party and its Government to make life attractive by electrifying the rural areas and setting up light industries to generate employment.

He suggested that there should be a law to ensure that certain light industries were only established in rural areas because at the moment, there was imbalanced development and most industries were established along the line of rail.

In Lusaka, Chairman of the Rural Development Sub-committee Mr Kapasa Makasa called on lending institutions to begin processing loans for farmers in readiness for the next planting season.

Mr Makasa urged agricultural marketing agencies to work out specific programmes for efficient marketing, storage, and delivery of farm produce to avoid delays.

He appealed to district development committees to determine requirements of farmers to boost the lima programme.

Mr Makasa urged farmers to repay loans and called for liaison between district leaders and lending institutions to speed up credit facilities to the farming community.

The Party and its Government were aware of the need for incentives for farmers, he said.

CSO: 4420

## CATTLE BOOM IN WESTERN PROVINCE PREDICTED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 May 80 p 5

[Text]

**FINNISH** experts organising people in Western Province as co-operators have predicted a boom in cattle production in the area in the next five years.

The prediction is a result of the interest traditional cattle owners have shown in the modern methods of looking after their animals the experts are teaching them.

Manager of the Finnish-sponsored project — known as Cooperative Project/WP — Mr Pehr-Olof Bockelman and his field manager, Mr Aarre Auttila, reported in Mongu yesterday that cattle owners had responded favourably to their animal management techniques.

Mr Bockelman said since the project started in 1978, two cattle cooperative societies had been formed in Senanga which has about 400,000 head of cattle.

So far, about 4,200 animals have been dipped in the two dipping tanks the cooperative societies had established, he said.

"These animals which have been dipped are in a healthier state and will not have flies around them when they are milked and won't carry insects like ticks on them."

Mr Bockelman said although the agreement between Zambia and Finland for the project would end next year, it was likely it would be renewed as there was need for the experts to continue.

The evaluation exercise for the project would be carried out next September by experts from both countries and thereafter a new contract for it to continue, he said.

He added: "So far, indications are that cattle production in this province is likely to more than double because of the response people have shown in the project."

The establishment of cattle societies involves building dipping tanks and the creation of shops which stock essential commodities for members and medicines for their animals.

Apart from organising people in cattle management, the Finnish experts are teaching them methods of forming consumer shops and crop marketing on cooperative bases.

On crop marketing, Mr Bockelman reported that the Kaoma East multi-purpose cooperative society was in the process of taking over from Namboard the marketing and purchasing of maize in the area.

Arrangements were under way for Kaoma, the biggest maize producer in the province, to have a grinding mill formed on cooperative basis, he added.

The Finnish government has so far spent K600,000 on the project.



## SHORTAGE OF MAIZE HAMPER BEER PRODUCTION

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 21 May 80 p 2

(Text)

**A SHORTAGE** of maize has affected the production of Chibuku beer so badly that the new National Breweries plant in Lusaka will operate below capacity, said general manager Mr Gwaza Banda.

He said the brewery could satisfy Lusaka and Kafue consumers but there was no maize.

Besides maize, the Lusaka plant which is expected to start production today, has been hit by staff shortage.

Mr Banda said because of accommodation problems the plant would not be fully staffed. Some workers would have to travel all the way from Kafue to Lusaka.

Efforts to obtain maize from National Milling Company had not been successful because NMC had its own "priorities."

National Breweries has therefore sent teams of men to scout for maize in the provinces to meet its requirements.

The method to purchase maize direct from the people could go a long way to alleviate the shortage.

Some maize would be moved from Kitwe.

Mr Banda has assured tavern owners that his company would do everything possible to keep their Chibuku taps running.

Eight tankers would be operating in Lusaka to distribute beer to private and council taverns.

On the quality of the beer, Mr Banda said it had been found that most of the complaints against poor quality were caused by tavern owners who failed to maintain their tanks properly.

He accused the traders for shouting at his company while they were at fault.

"It is unreasonable to argue that beer delivered by one tanker in one trip tastes differently in separate taverns," he said.

Marketing manager Mr Frank Yombwe has announced that off sales would be resumed but they would only operate up to 17 hours.

## Disciplinary

Mr Banda announced that he would apply tough disciplinary measures against driver-salesmen who practice double standards in the distribution of Chibuku.

## TAZARA MANAGEMENT BLAMED COPPER SHIPMENT DELAYS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 May 80 p 2

[Text]

**TAZARA management has blamed the pile-up of copper at Dar es Salaam port on the Metal Marketing Corporation of Zambia.**

Acting regional manager Mr V. S. Kameme said in Mpika yesterday that Tazara was not responsible for the stockpile of copper.

It was reported last week that several thousand tonnes of copper were at Tazara's goods shed in Dar es Salaam. A Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines spokesman confirmed that 22,876 tonnes of the piled up copper belonged to the company.

Mr Kameme said the copper depot several kilometres away from the port in Dar es Salaam was constructed by Roan Consolidated Mines and NCCM and was managed by Memaco and the two mining companies. There was no comment from Memaco.

He said Tazara's responsibility ended with transportation of the copper up to the depot. "After it is off loaded, it becomes Memaco's responsibility," he added.

At a meeting with the two mining companies last Wednesday, the mines praised Tazara for the quick transportation of copper and observed that while it took nine days for copper to move

between the Copperbelt and the Tazara terminal at Kapiri Mposhi, Tazara moved the cargo from the Kapiri terminal to Dar es Salaam in under five days, said Mr Kameme.

Meanwhile, the railway system, which lost K16 million profit last year, is expected to make K10 million this year, according to a Tanzanian official.

Secretary general in the communication and transport ministry in Tanzania, Mr Richard Juma said the railway board, of which he is chairman, last week adopted a budget that foresaw revenue of K70 million with K60 million expenditure.

# NATIONAL OIL BILL ROCKETS TO K175M

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 May 80 p 1

[Text]

**ZAMBIA** expected to spend about K175 million on importing oil alone this year and this is almost 25 per cent of the nation's foreign exchange earnings.

This was disclosed in Livingstone yesterday by Minister of Finance Mr Kebby Musokotwane.

Zambia's oil bill for last year was expected to be more than K130 million while in 1978 it was K70 million. In 1974 the country spent only K16 million.

But the minister painted a brighter picture when he said Zambia's balance of payments which at one time shot up to K500 million had now been brought down to about K300 million.

Addressing students and staff at David Livingstone

Teacher Training College he expressed optimism over economic recovery.

As the nation's economy was slowly picking up, it was expected that the question of the balance of payments should be cleared by next year.

With recent developments, like those in Zimbabwe, Zambia expected faster movement of export and import goods which should help to improve the economy as well as the people's standard of living.

But he warned that although this year had been declared a period of economic boom this would not come about just as a result of the birth of Zimbabwe, but from the sweat and toil of every Zambian.

There were still many taxing problems facing Zambia, one of which was the sky-rocketing prices of oil.

Mr Musokotwane said Zambia was expecting to earn more than the estimated K22 million revenue from the mines this year.

Meanwhile, the minister hit out at people who were blaming Zambia's economic problems on alleged bad planning when they themselves were at one time or another part and parcel of the same planning system.

Although it could be true that some of the problems might be due to indiscipline in some sectors of the national structure, many were brought about by the nation's fast development rate.

## CALTEX CLINCHES OIL DEAL

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 May 80 p 1

[Text]

ZIMCO has signed a new contract with Caltex Oil International for crude oil supplies to Zambia this year.

Executive director for transport and energy in the corporation, Mr Patrick Chisanga confirming this yesterday in Lusaka, said the contract came into effect on May 1.

Under the contract, Caltex would supply several thousand tonnes of crude oil from Saudi Arabia to Zambia. He would not disclose the quantity and value of the oil.

The oil would be shipped to Dar es Salaam from where it would be pumped through Tazama Pipelines to Indeni in Ndola for processing into petroleum products.

"The contract came into effect at the beginning of May, and runs for one year. It is renewable at the end of this year," he said.

The current contract replaced an earlier one signed with Caltex which expired on March 31.

He said Zambia would this year import less oil but this would be in line with current consumption and demand of the commodity.

He assured the nation that there would be no hardship on the part of consumers but stressed the need to conserve fuel if Zambia was to save foreign exchange.

He said: "The price of oil is constantly going up. The higher the price, the more we have to pay, so there is no fixed price in the contract, but I hope we can be prudent in using oil."

He would not confirm that the cabinet was working on figures to increase the price of the petroleum products.

According to sources, the Cabinet had been considering measures to conserve energy, particularly fuel for some time now.

One of the preferred alternatives being considered was increasing the price of petrol and petroleum products in order to discourage excessive use of the fuel, as against an outright reduction in oil imports or petrol rationing.

Mr Chisanga said negotiations for the purchase of storage tanks and stocks of Ndola Oil Storage Company (Nosco), taken over by the Government last January, were still going on.

"They are going on in a very friendly atmosphere. I hope that in a few weeks everything will be finalised and a price for purchase fixed," he added.

Last February Mr Chisanga, leading a three-man delegation to New York which went to negotiate the new contract, warned of dire consequences for the mines, industry and agriculture if the talks floundered because of cutbacks.

## KARIWA POWER PLANT SAID TO BE 'UNDER UTILISED'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 May 80 p 5

(Text)

KARIWA North Bank power station at Siavonga can produce more power now with the installation of additional generators, power station superintendent, Mr Keijo Karsinen has said.

Mr Karsinen said the power station, which now produced about K4,000 megawatts, could produce more with the installation of two additional generators to the present four.

He told Minister of State for Tourism Mr Mhambo Sianga when he visited the plant on Wednesday that last year the plant produced 3,700 units of electricity worth about K28 million.

He said that 2,600 units of power were exported to Zimbabwe and Zaire, earning Zambia about K12 million in foreign exchange, while 1,100 units were locally consumed.

He said with the normalisation of relations between Zambia and Zimbabwe, the power station could be expanded to produce more power for export.

Although the security situation in the area had

improved, his management was worried by tourists from Zimbabwe, who came to view the power station on the south bank on the Zimbabwean border because they came with cameras and took photographs of the north bank station.

Mr Sianga told the power station management that although the security situation had improved in the area, vigilance should not be relaxed because the power station was a vital installation.

He added: "Our main purpose for coming here is to identify areas for tourism. But the exercise in vigilance has to continue. Security must take precedence above everything else."

● An acute shortage of accommodation at Siavonga is hampering services returning to normal and implementation of the "lima" programme.

Siavonga district secretary, Mr Petros Mbewe, told Mr Sianga that the problem was compounded by the fact that a contractor assigned to complete urgently needed houses for Government officers in the area was "dragging his feet."

## BRIEFS

**UNIP APPEAL TO CHURCHES**--Churches in Zambia should identify themselves with the aspirations of UNIP and take part fully in national programmes. Minister of State for Legal Affairs and Attorney-General, Mr Gibson Chigaga said this at Vulamukoko development committee annual general meeting. The minister who is the MP for Vulamukoko said if there was any religious organisation which barred its members from taking active part in Party activities, such an organisation was misled. Mr Chigaga said the Party and religion had similar objectives which put man first before any other thing. On the forthcoming Party elections, he appealed to headmen and church leaders to mobilise the masses to buy Party cards so that they can take part in elections. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 May 80 p 7]

**STEEL SHORTAGE WORRIES TRADER**--United Products Limited, makers of steel beds and mattresses, is threatened with closure because of a critical shortage of raw materials. Managing director of the Lusaka-based company Mr Goolam Gool said he had sacked 22 of his 24-man staff because they were not doing any work. Mr Gool said the firm had been at a standstill for two months and this had resulted in a loss of about K15,000. Machinery worth thousands of Kwacha has ground to a halt. He said during the past two years he had made a loss of about K70,000 because of erratic supplies of the raw materials which caused operational problems. "We used to get supplies of steel locally but there is nothing in stock at the Zambia Steel and Building Supplies, and the company has already made this position clear," Mr Gool said. "I have now reached a stage where I may have to consider shutting down the factory and call it a day," he said. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 21 May 80 p 2]

CSO: 4420



## MUGABE: BLACKS TO ASSUME SENIOR CIVIL SERVICE POSTS

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 25 May 80 pp 1, 2

[Text]

**BLACKS** are to leapfrog white civil servants for senior posts as part of a major overhaul of the public service outlined yesterday by the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe. But some whites will get cash compensation for their career setbacks.

In the drive for rapid advancement, some blacks will get top jobs despite having less merit than white counterparts—particularly in experience.

Mr Mugabe spoke at a televised Press conference in Salisbury after President Banda issued a directive which will effectively break the white domination of the civil service.

But Mr Mugabe said he did not expect redundancies among existing civil servants. "There is no deliberate campaign planned by the Government to displace European officers and employees."

He detailed ways in which Africans would be brought in at all levels of an expanding public service — including senior posts, where blacks would supersede whites.

"The Government has, subject to funds being available, accepted the principle of paying com-

penetration under such circumstances, and the details of such a scheme are being worked out and will be studied by the Government in the near future."

The key to change at the top will be through bringing in black understudies for white officials whom they will eventually oust.

Mr Mugabe stated: "We will proceed to bring about a favourable racial balance in the civil service and effect that without undue inconvenience or harm to those already in it."

The Prime Minister said the proposals were in essence as recommended by a team of Whitehall civil servants sent by the British Government to advise on the "restructuring" — or Africanisation — of the public service.

Mr Mugabe said compensation would depend on the availability of funds. "Because of the in-

adequacy of our resources, we shall discuss the question of compensation with Britain."

"We had raised the matter with Mrs Thatcher, the British Prime Minister, and a team was to be sent to London from Salisbury to reach a definite conclusion on the extent Britain was to take part in the exercise."

Study teams would also be sent to Zambia, Kenya and possibly Tanzania to see how these countries had grappled with the problem, he said.

Mr Mugabe said the British bureaucrats' report had been accepted in principle.

## Compensation

They had recommended Africans should be advanced by the creation of supernumerary posts.

The Prime Minister said the Cabinet had decided in certain cases senior

personnel should receive compensation. This was for "inconvenience and deprivation" of their promotion rights.

He believed it would be unfair not to pay compensation. Mr. Mugabe also pledged that no one would be prejudiced to the extent of losing rights earned "for all this time". Pension rights of those to be superseded would be honoured.

In the directive to the Public Service Commission, the President stressed the need to expand the public service, stated that most senior posts were filled by European officers, and promised them continuing satisfying careers, with terms of service protected and the statutory duties of the Public Service Commission supported.

To achieve full African involvement, he directed the commission to:

- Recruit staff to all grades of the public service in such a manner as to bring about a balanced representation of the elements which make up Zimbabwe's population;

- Give more rapid advancement to suitably qualified Africans in appointments and promotions to senior posts;

- To maintain efficiency and satisfy career ambitions.

Mr. Mugabe, in a prepared statement, said the freeze on appointments and promotions — necessary while the Government drew up its policy — was soon to end.

It was expected that, in the speeding up of promotion or direct appoint-

ment of African officers to senior posts, the Government would in some cases require that African officers suitable for appointment should supersede European officers who, judged solely on overall merit, had greater claims.

"In addition to being compensated, the competent officer who has been superseded will still be eligible for consideration for promotion to any future vacancies which occur. With the considerable expansion envisaged, a supersession could be regarded as purely a temporary loss of career prospects."

The criteria for African appointments would be academic qualification and administrative experience, not necessarily in the public service. "I

emphasize merit," said the Prime Minister.

Mr. Mugabe said the Ministry of the Public Service, headed by Mr. Richard Hove, would concentrate on "central management functions", and the commission would retain its constitutionally independent role—which includes making appointments and promotions.

He stressed the maintenance of high standards and efficiency in the civil service would be important factors in making new appointments.

Contrasting with the allegation of "sabotage" levelled against top civil servants by the Minister of Manpower, Planning and Development, Mr. Edgar Tekere, in The Sunday Mail last week, Mr. Mugabe said he was gratified by the full co-operation received from members of the public service and the commission.

Mr. Tekere had complained that the top civil servants had failed to circulate questionnaires among staff.

But Mr. Mugabe said the questionnaires were "disallowed" by the Government and the civil servants had no role in the decision not to authorise their circulation.

Mr. Mugabe made it clear the spirit of the civil service changes should be copied by industry and commerce. He hoped for co-operation but added: "We will certainly insist that Africans must be appointed to managerial levels."

SENIOR PARTY OFFICIALS TIPPED FOR MPs

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 25 May 80 p 2

[Text] Two senior officials of ZANU (PF), Mr Morton Malianga and Mr George Mudukuti, will this week be nominated MPs for Manicaland and Victoria respectively, according to informed sources.

The seats fell vacant when Mr Didymus Mutasa was elected Speaker and Mr Nollan Makombe president of the Senate just before the official opening of the first Parliament of Zimbabwe.

Mr Malianga (49) is a former national chairman of Bishop Muzorewa's UANC and veteran nationalist Mr Mudukuti was a reserve candidate for Victoria in the last election.

Asked about the nomination, Mr Malianga said yesterday: "I have not heard about that yet. I have not been officially informed about it."

Mr Malianga who holds a bachelor of commerce degree with the University of South Africa first involved himself in Zimbabwe nationalist politics in 1959 with the National Democratic Party where he held the post of vice-president. He was also a founder-member of ZANU, then led by the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole and when the party was banned in 1964 he was arrested and spent the next 10 years in detention.

On his release he joined the ANC under Bishop Muzorewa, rising to the position of national chairman. In 1977 he resigned "because the party lacked positive political leadership and direction".

"I did not align myself with any of the internal political parties from that time but reestablished myself with my original party, ZANU, as led by Robert Mugabe," he said.

## DAILY ACTIVITIES OF ZANU (PF) HEADQUARTERS DESCRIBED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 25 May 80 p 17

[Text]

**EVERY DAY** hundreds wait in line outside the ZANU (PF) headquarters in Manica Road, Salisbury.

Some hope to discover the whereabouts of missing relatives.

"I want to know where my son is — he went to join the struggle in 1975," said one woman.

Others are looking for help to return to their war-torn homes.

"My home was destroyed but now I want to go back," said another patient petitioner.

Some of these in line look for redress.

"I have been sacked from my job for no apparent reason," says one.

"I am about to be evicted from my home because I cannot pay the rent," says another.

One after another they file before members of the ZANU (PF) staff, most of them ex-ZANLA combatants.

"It really is a nightmare for all of us," said Mr Peter Mabhunu, director of the party's department of transport and social welfare.

There were frequent breaks as he shouted orders or answered a telephone that never seemed to stop ringing.

"We are all exhausted by the end of the day.

People come here with all sorts of problems because they believe this is the only place where they can be resolved."

To handle the cases, the party has streamlined itself and various departments — commissariat, health, education and culture, transport and social welfare and finance — have been set up. Each

is headed by a director, assisted by a chain of officers.

Mr Mabhunu (33), who joined the struggle in 1968, is no newcomer to administration. After a five-year spell on the war frontiers he was seconded to the welfare department of the ZANLA forces in Mozambique.

People who fled their homes in the TTLs because of the war and now want to go back, parents and relatives try to establish the whereabouts of former combatants, and party members seeking help in one form or another occupy his day.

"Those cases we can handle we solve on the spot. We give funds to displaced people who would like to go back to their homes, and we also provide accommodation, food and clothing, if this is necessary. But the bulk of the cases we refer to the Department of Social Services," he said.

"Here we can only trace the whereabouts of our cadres, some of whom are

in assembly points. If necessary we give funds to parents who would like to visit their children."

Some of the visitors came to buy membership cards. These were referred to the commissariat department, which also laid guidelines on how the party should be run at branch, district, and provincial level.

Former combatants and party officers seeking funds to meet medical bills also swelled the tide of callers in the health department. Depending on the availability of funds, the party also helped members who could not afford hospital fees, he said.

Mr Mabhunu said the education and culture department received parents of former combatants who needed assistance in paying school fees for their children and also gave advice to students who intended to further their education.

The department of finance was responsible for funding all the ventures but with the recommendation and authority of the welfare department.

Is the staff paid? "No, we get weekly allowances and we live communally, sharing accommodation and food. We are just one big happy family," said Mr Mabhunu.

ZIMBABWE

RESERVE BANK STATEMENT OF 2 MAY RELEASED

Salisbury ZIMBABWE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE in English 16 May 80 p 449

[Text] General Notice 417 of 1980

Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe Act (Chapter 173)

Statement of Assets and Liabilities of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe

In terms of section 20 of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe Act (Chapter 173), a statement of the assets and liabilities of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe as at the 2nd May, 1980, is published in the Schedule.

16-5-80.

D. W. Young, Secretary to the Treasury.

Liabilities		\$
Capital		2,000,000
General Reserve Fund		6,000,000
Currency in circulation		141,915,000
Deposits and other liabilities to the public		146,335,691
Other liabilities		99,798,158
		\$396,048,849
Assets		\$
Gold and foreign assets		193,494,215
Loans and advances		65,637,201
Internal investments--		
Government stock	12,788,098	
Other	13,454,727	
Other assets		110,674,608
		\$396,048,849

## BANKS ENCOURAGED TO BECOME LOCALLY-INCORPORATED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 May 80 p 3

[Text]

COMMERCIAL banks were yesterday urged by Finance Minister Senator Enos Nkala to be locally-incorporated so that Zimbabweans could have a stake in them.

This was not a threat or a form of nationalisation but an appeal to encourage local participation in local institutions. Mr Nkala said in an interview.

Discussing a suggestion by African businessmen to form an African bank, he said it was a "good dream" as long as they had the money, the expertise and the requirements of the law.

He could not say whether the Government was thinking of establishing a State bank as an alternative.

"A lot of possibilities are being looked at and perhaps that could be one of them.

"But one of the things we are thinking about is localising all banking institutions. In fact, I have asked banks to be incorporated in this country. At the moment, they are all incorporated outside.

"We are not forcing them or threatening to nationalise, we just want local participation in local institutions," he said.

Indigenous involvement was different from nationalisation and "we are saying indigenous people must have a stake in them".

He urged black directors of some of the banks to play their part by discussing this with their colleagues "rather than be mere stooges or window-dressing directors".

Appointments of directors in banks and other financial institutions must be on merit to avoid having "selfish people" who mostly had no idea of what they were supposed to do, he said.

## LOANS

He also pledged that he would help rural businessmen to get development loans from banks. He would not help the "cowboy type of businessman" who borrowed today and got broke tomorrow after buying expensive cars and houses.

In the wide-ranging interview, Mr Nkala also said Zimbabwe would not tolerate foreign aid which had strings attached.

"Zimbabwe will not have its economy harnessed under the guise of aid or allow to have its people held to ransom.

"We liberated ourselves from political oppression through difficult circumstances and we are ready to liberate ourselves economically the same way," he said.



## NKALA HITS AT 'OPPORTUNIST EMIGRANTS'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 May 80 p 3

[Text]

**THERE** was no possibility of the Government increasing emigrants' allowances and, if anything, a ban could be imposed on such exports of foreign exchange, the Minister of Finance, Mr Enos Nkala, said yesterday.

Mr Nkala also warned that people found smuggling currency out of the country would be severely dealt with and "can forget their constitutional guarantees", as this was economic sabotage.

In an interview yesterday the Minister said those who thought the Government was going to help them leave the country by increasing emigrants' allowances "are in for a rude shock".

Asked what was the limit emigrants were allowed to export, Mr Nkala said: "I am actually examining how much they are allowed and I may even disallow that amount."

Mr Nkala said that the Government needed every bit of foreign exchange it could get for the reconstruction programme and this could not be spared for "opportunistic emigrants".

Foreign exchange allowances for business trips outside would be continued because the generation of business between Zimbabwe and other countries was being encouraged.

"But we are not going to allow our currency to be drained by 'birds of flight'. I am looking into that and I will ensure they do not get our money out."

"Our foreign exchange is for our own good and not for those who want to go and spend our money in South Africa or elsewhere. On that one they are in for a rude shock."

The Minister promised "extraordinary action as a deterrent" for anyone found smuggling money out of the country.

He had heard that some people were illegally exporting currency in suitcases.

"If we catch up with them they will regret it. Whatever businesses they have will suffer and they can forget their constitutional guarantees."

He stressed that this warning was directed only at the "unscrupulous". Zimbabweans of any colour who were genuine and wanted to make this country their home, had nothing to fear.

"They will enjoy our protection just as much as anyone else who is committed to the betterment of this country."

CNO: 4420

## CRICKET UNION ENDS TIES WITH SA BODY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 May 80 p 16

(Article by Dave McDermott)

(Text)

THE Zimbabwe Cricket Union has ended its affiliation with the South African Cricket Union and will not enter a team in the Currie Cup, Castle Bowl and Dataun Shield competitions in the season starting later this year.

ECU president Mr Alwyn Pichanick said yesterday that the Zimbabwe cricket team would instead play matches against a Derrick Robins XI, the English county champions of the present northern hemisphere season and Sri Lanka.

If the English county champions are unavailable then the ECU will bring out one of the stronger county teams.

The union anticipates that each of the three touring sides will play three first-class matches (over three days) and a number of one-day games, which would ensure a very busy season for the national team.

Outlining the background to his union's decision, Mr Pichanick said close liaison had been maintained with the Minister of Youth, Sport and Recreation, Mrs Teurai Ropa Nkhomo, since her appointment.

"From indications received from her, the board of control of the union, at a meeting with provincial delegates on April 27, resolved to terminate its affiliation with the South African Cricket Union.

"This decision was made on the basis of the indication which had been received to the effect that as a result of the independent state of Zimbabwe becoming a member of such bodies as the Commonwealth and the Organisation of African Unity, its continued affiliation to the

SACU would be impossible," Mr Pichanick said.

The announcement of the ECU decision was delayed in awaiting a statement by the Government relating to sporting links with South Africa and also to avoid prejudicing negotiations which winter sports, like rugby, were having with the Government.

"In view of the decision which has now been announced by Government in respect of the proposed Lions rugby fixture and the Prime Minister's comments in Parliament, the board of the union decided that no good purpose would be served by further delaying the announcement of its decision," Mr Pichanick said.

"Furthermore, my board is anxious not to delay the SACU in its preparations for the forthcoming season," he said.

The SACU was informed confidentially of the ECU decision at a meeting in Johannesburg last week.

"While it is a matter of extreme regret that it has been necessary to sever the long association with the SACU, this is more than adequately compensated by the prospect of becoming associate members of the International Cricket Conference (ICC)," Mr Pichanick said.

"My union has been in contact with officials of this body for some two years and it has been indicated to us that in view of the independence and universal recognition of the new state of Zimbabwe, there will be no

difficulty in obtaining such membership.

"In the future there are many exciting prospects such as participation in the next World Cup, which is to be held on the basis of the associate members' competition taking place in England in 1983 with the winners and runners-up returning to England in 1985 to participate in the final stages of the World Cup along with the six Test-playing countries.

"Contacts have also been made with Kenya and Zambia with the prospect of a Zimbabwe team participating in an international tournament in Zambia in October," he said.

Mr Pichanick expects that the Derrick Robins XI to tour here will contain some well-known international players, particularly from the West Indies, India and Pakistan.

# OLYMPIC SQUAD MEMBERS ANNOUNCED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 25 May 80 p 1

[Excerpt] There are six Africans--five athletes and a cyclist--in the list of 30 competitors telegraphed to Moscow on Friday by the Zimbabwe Olympic Committee.

Invitations to the Games had to be accepted by yesterday--and in announcing that 30 competitors and 13 officials and coaches may be joined by a 20-strong soccer squad, ZOC chairman Mr Frank Lincoln broke down the competitors into nine sports.

The only one yet to decide on their competitors is yachting, but there will be one Finn class helmsman, a two-man crew in a 470-class boat plus a reserve and manager.

The other sports will be represented by: Athletics--Tapfumaneyi Jonga, Luzwell N'Goma, Abel Nkhoma, Zephaniah Ncube and Kenias Tembo. Archery--Dave Milne or Lyn Bryant. Cycling--Johnny Musa, Mike McBeath and Dave Gillow. Clay Pigeon Shooting--Jerry Cole, Richie Gardner, Jason Cambitzis and Paul Meyer. Small-bore Shooting--Maureen Reichert, Denis Hardman, Ian Redmond and Dave Westerhout. Judo--John de Wet and Frans Pyfer. Swimming--Guy Gossen, Debbie Hill, David Parrington, Lynne Tasker and Antoinette Wilken. Weightlifting--Addison Dale.

The five athletes are either marathon specialists or long-distance runners. Youngest is Rio Tinto's Abel Nkhoma (19), who has won the Matopos 33-miler for the past two years, and the oldest is Larwell N'goma, the 38-year-old Bulawayo gardener.

Of the six swimmers and divers, four are at present at universities in the United States, and Salisbury diving star Antoinette Wilken, who holds the South African 1m and 3m championships, is understood to be considering going to America in the future.

Goosen, who will swim in the freestyle and butterfly in Moscow, is at Southern Methodist university, Texas, and divers Debbie Hill and David Parrington, along with butterfly swimmer Dave Lowe, are all at universities in Texas.

Lynne Tasker is the current holder of the women's national 100m and 200m breast-stroke records.

CSO: 4420

## RADIO CORPORATION MANAGEMENT APPOINTED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 25 May 80 p 1

[Text]

A SEVEN-MAN board of management is to take control of the day-to-day running of the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation as the first part of a major shake-up of radio and television in the coming months.

The appointments, effective from today, were announced by Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, the Minister of Information and Tourism, in an exclusive interview with The Sunday Mail.

At the head of the board—of three whites and four blacks—will be Mr Jimmy Naidi, who remains director-general.

The deputy director-general is Mr Tirivati Mangayi, who was the ZANU (PF) representative at the United Nations in New York for three years.

He has a degree in mass communications and television, and experience in the media in the United States.

The director of programmes is Mr Charles Ndlovu, who was responsible, as director of information and publicity in ZANU (PF) for some of the programmes beamed from Maputo to Zimbabwe.

Mr Ndlovu is one of a group of political liaison officers who have been acting as advisers on news content and programming at the BBC since before independence.

The third new appointment with party associations for some years is Mr Grey Tshabangu, who became editor of news and current affairs. He worked for the Voice of Zimbabwe in Maputo, and has wide experience in radio.

The director of engineering and operations, recruited to Mr David Woodward, at present controller of technical and production services at STV, and another specialist appointment is Mr Barry Wood, the present head of finances who became director of finances.

The director of personnel and administration is Mr D. Mandishu, the head of Harare Studios.

Dr Shamuyarira said they were important appointments which required men of high calibre.

"The management team will work as a collective, jointly responsible for television and broadcasting," he said.

"Each man is responsible for his own area but they will take the important decisions together."

The composition of a new board of governors, responsible for policy and finance, is to be announced by Dr Shamuyarira in the next few weeks.

## NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE PLANS OUTLINED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 25 May 80 p 1

[Text]

**HEALTH Minister Dr Herbert Ushewokunze last night outlined the Government's plans for**

**a comprehensive national health service.**

He said it would be a British-style service with compulsory national insurance contributions being deducted from wage packet.

The contributions — with money from ordinary taxation — should lead to free health care for everyone.

Dr Ushewokunze said the service would reduce demand for private health practices to a minimum.

But he added there would always be some demand for private practice and it would be allowed to continue.

The Minister said private consultants should not be allowed the free use of Government hospital facilities to earn their "high incomes."

He said the only arrangement fully in line with Government policy would be private patients being treated in private nursing homes.

Doctors would not be forced to join the national health service, but they may be obliged to treat

a minimum number of Government patients.

He said doctors would be lured into the scheme by good salaries and conditions.

Speaking at the annual symposium of the College of General Practitioners in Bulawayo, Dr Ushewokunze also called for a change in the role of Salisbury's hospitals.

He said Andrew Fleming should become the combined teaching hospital admitting only the seriously ill.

Less serious cases should go to Mpflo, Harare and Chitungwiza. Zimbabwe's medical training should be revamped, the Minister said.

A quota system should be operated so students from areas with few doctors would be trained. And all non-African students should learn the local language.

Dr Ushewokunze said many rural areas were starved of doctors. He called for extra incentives to lure doctors away from the towns.

● In a later interview Dr Ushewokunze said the new health scheme would start coming into operation in six to eight weeks

and would be fully implemented by the end of the year.

The poorest people, those earning \$100 or less a month, would make no contributions. Other people would pay on a sliding scale similar to that used for income tax purposes, but the bulk of the funds would come from employers.

Contributions would not amount to more than a few dollars a month and would be considerably less than what people belonging to medical aid societies paid now, Dr Ushewokunze said.

"We have discussed this scheme with the medical aid societies in several constructive meetings and we agreed on the main points.

"People will be given the option of paying the small sum for the State service or the much larger sum now levied if they wish to be treated privately."

The scheme would also cover dental and optical services as well as drugs, the Minister said, but steps would be taken to ensure there was no over-prescribing.



## 'CULTURAL LIBERATION' OF PEOPLE ADVOCATED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 May 80 p 7

[Text]

THE liberation struggle was not over as black Zimbabweans had to be freed from all the vestiges of cultural imperialism, Dr Naomi Ndwatiwa, Deputy Minister of Roads and Road Traffic, said yesterday.

Now that Zimbabwe was free politically, the new struggle should be focused on liberating its people mentally so that they could appreciate their own values, customs, traditions and culture, she said in an interview.

"We have our own heritage, our heroes . . . those who waged the struggle whom our children should know about, and not Cecil Rhodes and Livingstone.

"They should know about great names of (Herbert) Chitepo and (Josiah) Tongogara. We may even have to re-define civilisation . . . not in the Western way, but our own way."

Dr Ndwatiwa suggested that for Zimbabwean women to participate fully in the country's development there should be "a quota

system" employed in allocating jobs so that a certain percentage of jobs were earmarked for women.

This, she said, had to be done because women had been the victims of the policies of the past regimes, which catered only for "white males".

Dr Ndwatiwa said she agreed with Mr Edgar Tshoro, Minister of Manpower, Planning and Development, who advocated changes within the civil service.

"We inherited a racist system and it has to be changed to reflect the new reality, otherwise how else can suitably qualified blacks ever get employed?" she said.

In answer to a question, the Minister said the biggest challenge to the Government was to be able to raise the living standards of its people.

She said her Ministry was aware of the need for improved roads and communications if development was to be enjoyed by all Zimbabweans.

## COMMITMENT TO BILL OF RIGHTS ASSERTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 May 80 p 3

[Text]

THE Government is determined that the Bill of Rights enshrined in the Constitution is upheld, the Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, Senator Simbi Muhako, said yesterday.

He told the National Affairs Association that this could prevent the emergence of a dictatorship.

But, he said, the Government was also determined to scrap all discriminatory legislation.

The Minister said: "We have a Press in this country owned by a wealthy few and which is racially divorced from the majority. It may be necessary to see that they do not remain champions of the rights of a racial minority to the detriment of the national interest."

Mr Muhako said the advantage of a bill of rights was that it legally guaranteed civil liberty which should be protected from

encroachment by the State.

"While it is possible to have democracy without a bill of rights, the existence of an effective bill is the surest indication of the absence of tyranny.

"It is not difficult to see that an effective bill of rights can be a very important bulwark against dictatorship."

## RESPECT

He also told the meeting that the most effective and lasting way of reaching the "desired social and economic goals for Zimbabwe was through the respect of human rights and the rule of law".

"Methods which ignore human rights, such as forced labour, do not promote economic development.

"They retard it by promoting inefficiency, industrial unrest and even political disorder."

Asked about the State of Emergency, Mr Muhako said it would be lifted at an appropriate time when everybody was convinced that "peace had now come".

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## FARMERS' UNION OUTLINES WAGE INCREASE STAND

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 May 80 p 7

[Text]

**THE Commercial Farmers' Union has told the Prime Minister of its views on calls for increased wages for farm workers and related matters.**

A spokesman for the union said this week discussions had already been held between the union executive and the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, Mr Kangai.

The spokesman also said the union was aware that the issue of more wages and improved conditions of service for workers in all industries was being discussed by the Cabinet and would most probably be brought before Parliament for legislation.

Our Midlands Representative reports that in Gwelo yesterday there was evidence of the doubts and fears many farmers have for the future when about 200 farmers listened to the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Norman, and the president of the Commercial Farmers' Union, Mr David Spain.

But after the 3½-hour meeting many were far more optimistic.

Mr Norman spoke of fears about nationalisation or expropriation of land for resettlement purposes.

"The Government has bought 92 commercial farms since December last year and most of them are adjacent to the present TTL boundaries," he said. "They bought these farms on a willing seller, willing buyer basis . . . and I am told that the sellers were satisfied with the prices they were paid."

He said an enormous problem facing the country was that of displaced persons. The figure had been put at between 600 000 and 800 000.

**DANGER**

"This is the big danger because the mining, industrial and commercial sectors cannot be expected to absorb all of these, certainly not during the next year," he said.

"A lot of these people will be put on land in the TTLs and provided with what is needed to grow their own food for the coming year. Where we

have insufficient land in the TFLs then some of the 92 farms will be used for that purpose.

"I think that if it is done properly and we get enough people on the land it will give the other sectors time to absorb those who wish to go into mining, industry, commerce or further education," he said.

The Minister added: "I don't believe the Government is going to nationalise land, despite some of the statements you have read lately."

On the controversial issue of a minimum agricultural wage, which he said should be announced next week, he said the leaders of agriculture had come up with a compromise and if their proposals were agreed to "then I will support them, both as a farmer and as a member of Government".

Farm wages, he said, were going to be increased, and significantly so.

"I don't think we can have an agricultural industry in this country

based on a premise of cheap labour," Mr Norman said.

### MACHINERY

"If it (wages) is going to be one of our major costs then we must pay that cost and then recover it. As we cannot have a policy of cheap food I don't think we can have a policy of cheap labour and I think it would be wrong for us as farmers to try and build an industry on that premise."

"If you want machinery then you pay for it and if you want labour you have to do the same thing and then recover it."

Mr Norman said he believed if agriculture survived as an industry for the next 12 months then the economic forces of the country would start to go ahead "and we will have a great future here . . . we have a recognised structure of agriculture here that is as good as anywhere in the world and we must maintain and increase it . . . we have a vast potential."

# ILO OFFERS TRADE UNION ASSISTANCE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 May 80 p 2

[Text]

**THE International Labour Organisation in Geneva is prepared to give any assistance to trade unions in Zimbabwe to establish an "education centre" for workers, the deputy director of the organisation, Mr B. Boffin, said yesterday.**

He came to Zimbabwe this week to attend a trades union seminar which ended on Wednesday at Silveria House in Salisbury.

"There is need for an education centre in Zimbabwe to educate people on the importance of trade unions and to train them in various fields of commerce and industry.

"I can assure trade unions in Zimbabwe and the Government that the International Labour Organisation is most willing to provide assistance in the establishment of such a centre."

His organisation would also be happy to help the

Zimbabwean Government in formulating job programmes as it has done in several African countries like Kenya and Ethiopia.

He urged trade unions with different political views to co-operate and work responsibly with the Government.

"Regardless of which government is in power, I would suggest that the workers always have a common interest to defend.

"Some unions prefer to work closely with a political party, but this should not overshadow the common interest of the workers."

## KANGAI CALLS FOR IMMEDIATE PAY INCREASES

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 25 May 80 p 2

[Text] The Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, yesterday said that to counter the crisis of expectation among workers and the unemployed, wages must be increased with immediate effect and jobs had to be created in both rural and urban areas.

Addressing the United Nations inter-agency meeting at a city hotel, the Minister said that with the advent of independence, workers had fallen victims of a crisis of expectation which resulted in a wave of industrial strikes.

"It is only logical that our Government must of necessity enable every citizen to have access to a job that will enable him to feed, clothe and house his family," he said.

To realise these objectives, he said, wages among black workers, which were "ridiculously low", had to be increased with immediate effect, and jobs had to be created for the two million unemployed.

Mr Kangai hoped light industries would spring up in the rural areas if friendly countries and agencies responded with financial support. This would relieve pressure in urban areas.

To create conditions conducive for development in these areas the Government would provide administration services, police stations and post offices.

The development of the country's export potential would also help to alleviate unemployment.

"Jobs must be found that match the skills of the locally unemployed and which are over and above those that would normally exist in the community. The jobs created must also provide worthwhile services and facilities to the community that do not duplicate or compete with existing services, Mr Kangai said.



## MILITARY POST OFFICE CLOSED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 25 May 80 p 4

[Text]

**THE** Military Post Office (MPO) system which kept home mail flowing to the security forces throughout eight years of war, quietly faded away last month.

With most of the security forces either back in their home bases or stood down there simply was no longer a great need for MPOs, an Army spokesman said.

The MPOs first began as an informal unit in 1972 when the volume of mail and parcels being sent to soldiers in the bush became too much for regimental orderly rooms to handle. They became official in 1975 with the formation of 1 Military Postal Platoon.

They also dealt with a problem that the regular postal system had no way of solving: finding men in the bush.

The regular post office had no way of knowing where a soldier's unit was, so it could only send his mail to his home base, where it might wait months before he returned.

To get around that snag the MPOs intercepted mail at strategic points. A letter would go through the regular system to the MPO in Salisbury. There

the soldier's location would be noted and the letter would be sent back into the regular system to the sub-MPO nearest his unit.

Periodically, the unit itself would send someone in to pick up the mail at the sub-MPO.

"Sometimes it was a sticky business, especially when someone's girl sent perishables like paw-paw or cake. You would often have parcels sitting around a sub-MPO with lots of fruit flies buzzing them," one ex-MPO official recalled.

The MPOs earned a reputation for efficient delivery.

In one instance, a letter addressed only with the soldier's name, rank, number, and the destination "Stixville", was promptly delivered.

But while the war-time system is just a memory for most of those who used it, it has already begun to catch the eye of philatelists. Requests for specimens of the franking stamps used on letters to and from the bush have been received from stamp collectors in a number of overseas countries.

Mr Ken Thornton, a Salisbury stamp collector and authority on military postal services, said the value now was negligible, but could be expected to be as much as \$5 a specimen in five years.

PROGRESS IN MELDING MILITARY FORCES REPORTED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 25 May 80 p 1

[Text] Bulawayo--Progress was being made in amalgamating the three military forces, and in some areas the exercise was going extremely well, the commander of 1 Brigade, Brigadier Mike Shute, said in Bulawayo last night.

Opening the annual conference of the Rhodesia Legion, Brigadier Shute said: "In many ways the three armies were very different in their make-up and their organisation.

"We do have a difficult and complex situation facing us as soldiers--but I say to you, in all sincerity, progress has been made in amalgamating the three forces and in many areas it is already working extremely well."

In his own area, Matabeleland, Brigadier Shute said that he had had ZIPRA and ZANLA liaison officers on his staff for months and the three worked together as a team and had built up a good understanding.

"I have a brigade of ZIPRA regular soldiers based at Gwai Mine. They are under the command of a ZIPRA battle group commander, also called Mike, which gave us a good start to getting to know each other.

"We work together a great deal and at present his brigade is operationally deployed in my area of responsibility, rounding up what we call dissidents or renegades, people who have refused to abide by the Lancaster House agreement and the ceasefire and who are therefore illegal and in some cases still continuing with the war or committing acts of banditry.

Successful

"This ZIPRA brigade has been very successful in its operations. I have a letter from a district commissioner in the area congratulating the ZIPRA brigade on their success in reconstruction and reestablishing civil administration in his area."

There were still a number of ZIPRA and ZANLA forces in assembly places awaiting selection and training for the national army, and in one of these, Zesani Mission, a mixture of all three armies was living and working together on combined patrols, arresting dissidents and renegades, collecting old arms caches, and reestablishing administration in the area.

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## TOBACCO INDUSTRY CRISIS REPORTED

## Price Falls

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 May 80 p 2

[Text]

**THE falling price of tobacco on the Salisbury auction floors had led to a crisis of confidence in the tobacco industry. Mr Don Bullock, president of the Zimbabwe Tobacco Association, said yesterday.**

In an interview, he said if this trend persisted a substantial number of growers would not be able to go on farming.

Five-cured prices started at reasonable levels but rapidly deteriorated despite increased amounts of better quality leaf on offer.

"A marked improvement in the current market situation is of the utmost priority if we are to survive as an industry."

Mr Bullock said many of the international buyers placed few large orders and did a lot of sample purchasing. Orders were mainly for small quantities.

An effort was made to get overseas buyers to the market, but most of them said they would look at coming back and buying substantial quantities only for the next season.

The competition to sell tobacco had resulted in severe over-trading and price cutting.

"The Ministers with whom I have conferred are aware of the gravity of the situation and are taking all possible steps on a government-to-government level."

## LARGE STOCKS

"The British have helped on the diplomatic level with other governments to encourage a more active participation in our market," Mr Bullock said.

However, the situation was compounded by the production of flavoured tobacco by many countries in the world. Many of these countries held large stocks, much of it uncommitted.

Another reason for the poor prices was that international buyers were uncertain about Zimbabwe and whether commercial farmers would stay to produce an adequate supply of tobacco at reasonable prices.

### British Aid Sought

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 25 May 80 p 2

[Text] Britain's giant tobacco houses will be asked to come to the rescue of Zimbabwe's despairing farmers.

British Trade Minister Cecil Parkinson is to urge the companies to buy [word missing] excess crops--and help hoist the price.

Farmers are getting less than 80c a kg for their tobacco--less than the pre-UDI price and not enough to make a profit.

Mr Parkinson, speaking after a three-day tour of Zimbabwe to sound out investment opportunities, said the rock-bottom price was caused by a surfeit of tobacco.

He promised to ask British companies to buy up some of the "slack" for storing.

"This would bring up the price," he said. "It would be the right psychological moment to act.

"If Britain helped now it may lead to British businesses following in with exports and winning contracts."

Britain hopes to win more than 20 percent of Zimbabwe's trade. She had 30 percent before UDI.

British companies were already talking about helping to expand Salisbury airport and the nation's railways network. And they were eager to pick up other major contracts.

Mr Parkinson said British businessmen were capable of delivering goods on time.

"We're not as good as we could be but we're a lot better than most," he claimed.

Mr. Parkinson, who met many Zimbabwe Ministers, Government officials and businessmen during his tour, said he would hold a series of meetings with British investors and urge them to try and get in to the newly-opened market.

CSO: 4420

## BRIEFS

**PRISON RACIAL BARRIERS DROPPED**--The Government has directed prison authorities to end racial discrimination in the treatment of prisoners, the Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, Senator Simbi Mubako, said yesterday. If any existing legislation was found to stand in the way of the implementation of the directive, it would be repealed, said the Minister. The Government wants all prisoners to eat the same food and to live in similar conditions irrespective of their race. But it is also anxious to prevent the country's penal institutions from turning into "holiday resorts". Mr Mubako said this was in line with the policy towards prisons outlined by President Banda in his opening address to Parliament last week. Mr Mubako said the prison reforms planned by the Government would take time to be fully implemented, but that one of these would be corrective measures to ensure the rehabilitation into normal life of released prisoners. He said the Government had no plans to restructure the present judicial system. But the judicial authorities of chiefs' courts was likely to be affected by legislation streamlining local government in the whole country. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 May 80 p 3]

**NKOMO WARNS LAWBREAKERS**--Zimbabweans were grateful that peace has been achieved but there were still too many violent incidents threatening that peace, the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Joshua Nkomo, said yesterday. Opening the new Police Support Unit barracks near Salisbury, Mr Nkomo said there was a great need for the unit to help regular colleagues in maintaining law and order, particularly stock theft and poaching. He said many people were being hurt in incidents of violence, some of which were politically motivated while others were "committed by thugs and renegades who possess no political loyalty". He said wrongdoers were harming the newly independent nation and were not beyond the reach of the police. Both the law and the policy would "be used to the full effect" to bring lawbreakers to trial. Mr Nkomo also congratulated 21 patrol officers who passed out at the same ceremony. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 May 80 p 1]

**RISCO STEEL WORKERS**--About 4,000 employees at RISCO went back to work yesterday after the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, formed a committee at the works. A police spokesman said yesterday



the committee was negotiating with management and work had resumed. Talks were also under way at Redcliff Engineering, where 39 striking employees have been discharged, Iana reports. The strike of 150 permanent workers and a group of temporary workers employed by Redcliff Municipal Council ended yesterday, our Bulawayo correspondent reports. At Chiredzi canefield workers reported for duty yesterday morning. The men appeared content with a pay offer made on Monday, reports Iana. At Shackleton Mine near Sinoia, where 1,300 miners were on strike, Deputy Labour Minister Mr. Robson Manyika addressed the men yesterday. No other strikes were reported yesterday. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 May 80 p 3]

QUE QUE STRIKE--Gwelo--Between 800 and 900 workers at the Rhomet chrome smelting plant in Que Que are on strike. This was confirmed yesterday by both police and Mr W. G. Kimble, the managing director of Union Carbide Rhodesia. Mr Kimble would give no other details. [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 25 May 80 p 2]

CATTLE INDUSTRY ENDANGERED--Unless steps are taken to save the cattle industry now, the national herd will disappear by next year, the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Denis Norman, said here on Friday. Without remedial measures "we won't be talking about a national herd next year for it will have gone", he told a meeting of Midlands farmers. The Minister said that he was prepared to look at and consider any suggestions aimed at reversing the decline in the national breeding herd--be they bonuses to the breeders "or anything that will reverse the trend". Mr Norman was replying to cattle rancher Mr Henry Elsworth, MP. Mr Elsworth urged the Minister to do something to "make a breeding cow worth more for breeding than as a slaughter animal...As it is today, the better the breeding cow is, the more value she has as a slaughter animal". Mr Elsworth said it was not unreasonable to say that 50,000 unborn calves would be slaughtered this year, "and that is more than we are losing from banditry". He urged the Minister: "Do something now to put a value on a breeding cow which is higher than a slaughter animal."--SMC [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 25 May 80 p 2]

PF YOUTH ROLE--The Patriotic Front central committee, national assembly and revolutionary council, met in Salisbury yesterday to consider a report on restructuring the party. In a statement after the meeting, which was chaired by Mr Nkomo, Mr Mark Nziramasanga, the publicity secretary, said the meeting had unanimously accepted the report. "There will be two structures. The main structure shall be the national executive committee which shall consist of 26 members who will be political heads of the departments. The second structure is the central committee comprising 150 members, including members of the executive committee," he said. These structures, which would give a greater role to the youth, were expected to improve the party, he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 25 May 80 p 2]

SELECTIVE LIST OF JPRS SERIAL REPORTS

NEAR EAST AND AFRICA SERIAL REPORTS

NEAR EAST/NORTH AFRICA REPORT  
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

WORLDWIDE SERIAL REPORTS

WORLDWIDE REPORT: Environmental Quality  
WORLDWIDE REPORT: Epidemiology  
WORLDWIDE REPORT: Law of the Sea  
WORLDWIDE REPORT: Nuclear Development and Proliferation  
WORLDWIDE REPORT: Telecommunications Policy, Research and Development

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